THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 70. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A FIELD DAY AT ALBANY.

Grand Rout of the Democracy.

The Richmond War.

Gen. Canby and Gov. Walker.

Another Jail Delivery.

A Mysterious Bond Robbery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A DAY OF DOOM.

Defeat and Slaughter of the Democracy at Albany.

ALBANY, March 22.—Never in the history of this State has there occurred so marked a political diversion as characterized the proceedings of the Assembly to-day. It was not altogether unexpected.

There was a buzz of expectancy when the Speaker sounded his gavel and called the House to order.

A singular circumstance may here be mentioned, evidencing a premeditated plan on the part of the general commanding, which was that at no time this session were so many Republicans in their seats. After unanimously adopting a resolution to pay the widow of the late George Wakeman the entire salary to which he would have been entitled for his services as stenographer, Speaker Hitchman announced the special orders for the day, the charter, the Police bill, and the Supervisors' bill. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Murphy, of New York, in the chair. The first bill considered was the Police bill. Mr. Smith, the Deputy Clerk, read it through by sections. The reading occupied about ten minutes.

When the bill had been read through and no amendments had been proposed or opposition offered from any quarter, the Chairman asked the further pleasure of the House. Mr. White then rose, and was proceeding to deliver an anathema against the bill, when the Chairman declared all debate, after a bill had been read, out of order. Speaker Hitchman, who was on the floor, said that there was no disposition on his side of the House to cut off debate, and Mr. White was permitted to continue.

Mr. Kiernan and Peter Mitchell followed in opposition to White, but the first sensation experienced in the House was the speech of Owen Murphy, who declared that he for one intended to vote against the bill, as it did not suit him. He was in favor of electing and not appointing the commissioners. He also stated that he was an independent man, and would vote as his convictions prompted him. The people of his ward opposed a bill which placed

TRICKSTERS AND THIEVES IN OFFICE.

An exciting personal controversy between Owen and Larry Kiernan ensued, in the course of which Owen charged Kiernan with skedaddling from the chamber many times in order to shirk voting on several measures. The excitement reached blood heat after this discussion. The members, however, maintained their composure and preserved their dignity. All were anxiously wishing for a vote to be taken, in order to set at rest the truth or untruth of the rumors that were afloat, for as yet the recusant Democrats who were to vote against the Young Democracy were not known.

Mr. Kiernan and Speaker Hitchman again earnestly besought their brethren from the country to stand true to the New York delegation. Mr. Kiernan then moved that when the committee arose they report this bill to the House and recommend its passage. The Chairman put the question, and Mr. Kiernan's motion was carried without opposition by a *viva voce* vote. Some persons not posted in parliamentary strategy breathed freer. The knowing ones, however, felt the more certain that

THE BILL WOULD BE KILLED.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the new charter, and, without debate, agreed to recommend its passage to the House. There was again no opposition from the Republicans. The situation was becoming desperate. The Supervisors' bill was only progressed—that is, the committee agreed to report progress on the bill. Not having gone through with it, they asked leave to sit again. This is done to spare the committee the pleasure of hearing the bill read through, and to move, when in the House, to disagree with the report of the committee and order the bill to a third reading. The committee having finished the consideration of these three bills, Mr. Murphy descended from the chair and Speaker Hitchman resumed his seat.

Mr. Murphy, taking a position at the bar of the House, addressed the Speaker and reported the action of the committee. Speaker Hitchman then said:—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration a bill to reorganize the police department of the city of New York, have made no amendments thereto, and have instructed their Chairman to report this bill to the House and recommend its passage. The question is on agreeing with the report of the committee."

Hardly had the last words left the Speaker's lips when

THE MEMBER FROM SLIGO,

Mr. Dennis Burns, jumped up, and at the top of his voice shouted:—

"Mr. Speaker, I move to recommend this bill to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and upon that motion I move the previous question."

"No! No!" resounded from all sides. "You don't want to kill the bill! What do you mean, Burns?"

Several members left their seats. The leaders of the Democracy were for the first time convinced that the conspiracy would inevitably succeed. The Republicans smiled complacently. Husted winked at Alvord, and Alvord winked at Gleason. The call for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 70 to 42. The Young Democracy voted *en masse* against ordering the previous question. This was

THEIR FIRST DEFEAT,

but still it was no test. Mr. Kiernan moved to divide the question. He asked that the vote be first taken on the motion to recommit to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Husted immediately sprang up, and, moving the previous question, called for the yeas and nays. The previous question was seconded. Thus all debate was cut off, and the young Democratic orators were once more

GAGGED.

This was the first test vote. As each Democrat was called by name the greatest anxiety was manifested to hear his vote. Mr. Baldwin, of Queens county, was the first Democrat to vote in favor of Mr. Burns' motion. The commotion that followed was intense, Genet, Creamer, Norton, and Tweed were seen hurrying to and fro, urging the Democrats to

STAND BY THEIR COLORS.

They might as well have argued with so many sign-posts. Husted, conscious of victory, calmly surveyed the scene. Old Salt, wearing a cherubic smile, gracefully smoothed down his silver locks. The other Republicans were in ecstacies. Before the clerk had half concluded calling the roll a sufficient number of Democratic votes had been secured to refuse to recommit the bill without instructing the committee to strike out the enacting clause. The vote stood 67 to 45. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 70 to 42; of the yeas 21 were Democrats.

THE SHATTERED RANKS OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

On the announcement of this vote dismay and consternation were pictured on the faces of the Young Democracy. This vote settled the fate of the three bills pending in the committee; but Mr. Kiernan, taking the bull by the horns, single-handed and alone—for there was no other orator to help him—determined to fight till death. He changed his vote for the purpose of reconsidering, and requested that the motion lie on the table, in order that the bill might be perfected at some future time. But the unrelenting Husted, who led the new combination, refused to show the Young Democracy any quarter, and again, aided by his traitorous allies from the Democratic side, tightened his grip, and killed Mr. Tiernan's motion by a vote of 70 to 42. Mr. Kiernan, on hearing this announcement, raised his eyes to heaven, and said that within the last twenty-four hours

THE DESTROYING ANGEL

had passed over the house of Israel. Mr. Jacobs, humiliated at seeing the Democratic party disgraced by unprincipled scoundrels, turned to Husted and sarcastically asked him, as the leader of the new majority, to do him the favor to permit the House to adjourn. The Republicans responded by derisive roars of laughter.

MR. JACOBS' ADDRESS AT THE GRAVE.

When the name of John O. Jacobs of Kings was reached, that gentleman said he deprecated the position in which the Democratic party on this floor had placed themselves. For seventeen years the city of New York had been burdened with odious Republican laws. Now she asks a Democratic Legislature to relieve her from the incubus. The people of the State had asked the repeal of obnoxious laws, but we see here to-day that their expectations and their rights had been betrayed. He warned

DEMOCRATS TO BEWARE

how they trifled with the people. If they did not now stand true to principle it would be a long time before the people would again intrust them with power. The city of New York, through her delegation, had asked for these bills, and it was our duty to pass them. But what is the result? Democrats are voting with Republicans against abolishing these commissions. It was a disgrace. He saw that there was no further use of voting upon these bills. He could see by the cheerful faces of his Republican friends here how they were enjoying their triumphs. He suggested that no further votes be taken on these bills, as it was given out they were to be killed. Jacobs spoke with unusual warmth and earnestness.

Peter Mitchell denounced those Democrats who had voted with the Republicans, and charged them with

SELLING THEIR VOTES.

He wished them joy in their new associations.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

THE RICHMOND WAR.

Fight Between the Police and the Negroes—Fight of Another Kind Between General Canby and Governor Walker.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday has the following:—

After the close of our report of the municipal troubles, at 12 o'clock Saturday night, everything passed off quietly until night before last.

The Council, at its meeting Saturday morning, passed an ordinance directing the police force of the city to disperse all collections of persons (white or colored) which numbered twenty or more, when found on the streets of the city. The police were instructed to enforce this ordinance and to disperse all crowds seen in the streets. On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, Captains Tyler and Eppes, in charge of a detail, consisting of Sergeant Dabney, Detective Knox, and privates Taylor and Bush, were patrolling Monroe ward, and found near the corner of Jefferson and Marshall streets, in the immediate vicinity of the engine-house, at the corner of Brook avenue and Marshall street, a squad of negroes, numbering twenty-five or thirty. They ordered them to disperse and go peaceably to their homes, which order they refused to obey. The policemen determined to enforce the order, and drove them, without any violence or drawing arms, across Jefferson to Broad street. When they reached this point they made a stand and showed a disposition to fight. A parley was going on, when Private Taylor looked around and saw a negro secreted under the portico of the house occupied by Ben Scott, the notorious negro scoundrel, taking deliberate aim with a musket at Captain Tyler. He called the attention of Detective Knox, who immediately seized the muzzle of the gun and turned it up. As he did so, the negro fired and shot off a part of the forefinger of Knox's right hand. When this shot was fired the policemen drew their pistols, and in an instant the firing became general on both sides. Whilst it was going on a volley was fired by a party of negroes in an alley near the scene of the fight. The negroes were soon routed and driven off. Several were wounded, but were carried off by their friends. When the fight was over, private Bush was found lying near the gutter, dead. It is supposed he was killed at the first fire, but was not seen to fall, as the fight was hand to hand, and the whole party was mixed up in the melee. As soon as the streets were cleared private Bush's remains were brought to the City Hall and laid out in one of the jury rooms. He was on duty as a special policeman, was about thirty-five years of age, a baker by trade, and was a peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen. He leaves a wife and one child.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Ben. Scott, the notorious ringleader of all radical negro villainy in the city, was passing down Broad street in charge of a policeman, having been arrested near the Third ward station, and when near City Hall was attacked by several of the special police and very narrowly escaped with his life. But one shot was fired and that took effect in the lower part of his arm and inflicted a slight wound; the ball didn't enter the wrist joint, and is a very small affair. One of the special policemen was about to fire again when several others saw it and prevented him. Scott was taken up into the Mayor's office and his wound attended to. He is so insubordinate and has been at the bottom of so many disturbances that no sympathy was felt for him.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Yesterday General Canby responded as follows to Governor Walker's letter of Saturday night:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, March 20, 1870.—To his Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your communication of yesterday.

I concur fully in your statement of the constitutional and statute laws in relation to the employment of the military arm of the Government against invasion and domestic violence. The rules in that respect and relation to the aid that may be given the civil authorities in the service of the process, or in the enforcement of the decree of the civil court, are clearly laid down; but the instructions of the President and of the Secretary of War, referred to in my communication of yesterday, relate more particularly to different and exceptional cases, where one or the other of the parties to a contest disregard the usual legal remedies and seek to establish or to maintain their rights by other means. Cases of this kind have not been infrequent in the States that were engaged in the Rebellion, and your own observation has no doubt shown you that they have occurred in other States, although the instructions referred to relate specially to the former.

The duty imposed upon military commanders in cases of this kind is to make timely disposition of troops when there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties avert the dangers of collision. "Department commanders, and in cases of necessity, their subordinates, are expected in this regard to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved"—leaving all legal questions involved in the controversy to be settled by the appropriate civil tribunals.

I recognize fully the delicacy of this question and the responsibility that I have assumed; but I should have incurred a far greater responsibility if I had failed to interpose, and thus prevent a collision which, with the facts before me, was inevitable unless that action had been taken at the time it was; and as the action of the military in this and in similar cases is for the purpose only of preventing hostile collisions, I am utterly unable to see how it can be attended with any other result than the preservation of peace and order.

A copy of this correspondence will be submitted for the information of the Secretary of War and the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

To this Governor Walker yesterday afternoon sent the following rejoinder:—

If your construction of your orders and instructions be correct, they ought, at once, to be modified and placed in harmony with the Constitution and laws of our country. The position which you seem, inferentially, to assume, that the peculiar character of the controversy between Mayor Ellyson and Mr. Chahoon affords some justification for your interposition, is entirely untenable. I do not find any authority for it in the Constitution and laws, as to the proper construction of which, it appears, we are both agreed. It can only be found, if found at all, in the latitudinous construction of your "orders and instructions," which, you maintain, and which, if pursued to its logical sequence, will reduce the United States army to a mere police force, eventually superseding the State and municipal conservators of the peace throughout the country. As matter of fact I also utterly disagree with you that there was any occasion or necessity whatever for any interference by any extraneous authority in the municipal affairs of this city; but, on the contrary, it is my confident belief, as heretofore expressed to you, that but for the hope of interference by the Federal military, the disgraceful rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities of this city on the part of an ex-Mayor and a few ignorant and deluded followers would not have lasted one hour.

I am exceedingly gratified that you have decided to lay this correspondence before the President and Secretary of War. My personal knowledge of and confidence in the high soldierly and statesmanlike abilities of both these exalted public functionaries forbid that I should for one moment doubt that they will promptly relieve you from the execution of orders which, if your construction obtains, are not warranted by and cannot be executed without a violation of the fundamental and statutory laws of the United States.

With sentiments of high esteem, I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT C. WALKER,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Va.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Cumberland Incendiaries Break Out—Two of the Worst Escape.

From the Cumberland Transcript of Monday.

It has been generally predicted on all hands that the prisoners recently captured and placed in jail would make their escape unless closely quartered. The fulfilment of this prediction was accomplished last night. The prisoners were allowed to occupy the hall into which the cells open, until about 9 o'clock. Shortly before that hour they succeeded by some means in digging through the wall of one of the rear cells, making a hole sufficiently large to enable them to escape into the jail yard. Once in the yard, they had little difficulty in getting over the wall by means of their blankets. Policeman Neill heard them while yet inside the wall, and ran to the Sheriff's office in front of the house, to notify the Sheriff. Just at that time Leo Albaugh and Dennis Regan jumped to the ground and escaped. Joe Albaugh jumped immediately afterwards, but fell and broke one of his legs, and was retaken. Brady Humelshime was also on the wall, but made his way back to the yard on discovery, and thence to the jail.

Albaugh and Regan were both seen going up the railroad to Polk street, about one hour after their escape, and a squad of men were sent in pursuit, but failed to overtake them. The two prisoners after crossing the viaduct made their way to Lynn's wharf, where Albaugh at once found means to cross the river to Virginia. Five policemen went to the wharf, and at the upper end found a man named Haney, who had a canal boat there. Just as they arrived a skiff pushed from the canal boat with Regan in it. They at once opened fire on him, but he jumped overboard, and keeping the boat between himself and his pursuers, paddled to the Virginia shore. The officers procured another boat as soon as possible, and followed, but could find nothing of the fugitives.

Haney was arrested and is now in confinement.

Joe Albaugh was carried back to his cell and Dr. E. P. Duvall called in, who dressed his wound. Had not the noise been heard as quickly as it was the whole band would have been off in a very few minutes.

As soon as the escape of these parties had been made known, there was the most intense excitement throughout the whole community, and curses loud and deep were heard from all quarters. The escape of these men is a very unfortunate piece of business. The Sheriff had been warned time and again of their character, and certainly knew the insecurity of the jail, because Ragan has twice before broken out of the same, and less than two weeks since Chamberlain escaped.

The warning was disregarded—two of the most desperate rascals are gone, and their vengeance may at at any moment demonstrate itself by the application of the incendiary's torch, or other outrage.

The Sheriff last night, after earnest solicitation, consented to call on the military for a guard, and stated that he had objected, because he feared the military might undertake to rescue the prisoners.

SHAM SPIRITUALISM.

The Davenport Tricks—A Citizen of Washington Exposes Them.

The Washington *Star* of last evening has the following:—

Mr. W. H. Gaines, who proposes to be on hand at Odd-Fellows' Hall to-night at the seance of Charles H. Read, has published a card, in which he says:—"I was at a 'seance' given by Charles H. Read at the residence of Dr. M. McEwen on Saturday evening, March 19, 1870, at which time and place said Read pretended that while his hands were securely tied, rings, chairs, etc., would appear around and in his arms and the cords by which he was tied, without his hands being loosed, and while they were in the same position they were when tied. This I proved, to the entire satisfaction of the unprejudiced portion of the audience, to be a deception and a fraud, by allowing myself to be tied as he was, and slipping the ropes from my hands, and again replacing them in the same position after putting a chair on my arm, as he did; and I also explained to the audience the manner in which I believed his other tricks were performed, and then offered to bet him $50 that he could not perform any of his tricks if he would allow me to tie or hold him, which bet he in a very discourteous and disrespectful manner declined. I now am willing to bet $50 that if he will allow himself to be tied as I direct, or allow me to hold him, and place the articles used by him out of his reach, and no confederates allowed near him, that no manifestations advertised by him will be made."

—The New Brunswick Legislature recently passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, but, greatly to the disgust of the people, the Supreme Court has stepped in and granted an injunction restraining the Sheriff from releasing prisoners from custody, holding that, under the British North American act, local legislatures have no jurisdiction.

BRAZIL.

Return of the Troops—Yellow Fever and Drouth—Jequitinhonha—Senator Homen—The Position of Lopez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 23.—The country, almost tired out with waiting for its returning heroes, may now rest content. The first detachment of the volunteers have arrived from Paraguay. Many had begun to wonder whether any Brazilian troops were coming home or not; and the clamors at last became so loud, and the attacks on the Government were so frequent and so severe, that the Ministry, loth to take upon themselves the responsibility of the detention, made an official declaration to the effect that orders had been sent again and again to Conde d'Eu for their return. But there can be no longer any doubt. The army is really on its return march. A brigade of volunteers arrived yesterday. The Emperor and his suite were among the first to welcome the returning veterans, going aboard of the steamers immediately upon their reaching the city. Afterward, he personally assisted in the debarkation. The troops made a formal entry of the city—marching through the principal streets, which were handsomely decorated with flags and crowded with people. The night probably will be one of wild excitement. The theatres will be in full blast, and the National Hymn will be sung everywhere.

The present sickness in Rio is extraordinary. Old residents here tell me that nothing like it has been known since 1851. Almost every one is or has been sick with fever. The large majority of the cases, however, are slight, the fever not lasting more than a day or two, but followed by many days of weakness and, in some instances, of prostration. The sickness in most of these cases is not considered yellow fever by the physicians. The drouth, which is also widely complained of, is not confined to Alagoas, miserable as that quarter is from its effects. It is felt also in the Provinces of Sergipe and Pianhy, and doubtless all along the northern coast. From Sergipe we learn that the sugar plantations have been forced to stop work for want of water; and the crop, which in any event would have been small, will now, it is said, be a total loss.

A week since died another of the prominent Liberals of the country, Visconde de Jequitinhonha. He was a Councillor of State and a Senator of the Empire, representing his native province of Bahia. His life had been a long and eventful one, and his death, though reasonably expected on account of his advanced age, is another severe blow to the Liberal party, whose ranks had already been sadly thinned by similar losses during the past year.

Torres Homen has received the highest number of votes cast for Senator of the Empire in the late election that took place in the Province of Rio Grande de Norte. This will give him the first place on the triple list that must be presented to the Emperor for selection. He is considered a man of fine ability, and lately occupied the position of President of the Bank of Brazil.

Even the Brazilians themselves seem to be in the dark regarding the actual position of Lopez. They spoke lately of crossing the Apa, and falling upon the rear of the enemy there posted. Now, the Apa is a tributary in the extreme north of the Republic, distant in a right line, say 100 leagues, from San Pedro, the central position that Count d'Eu is reported to have taken to direct his campaign. But Paranhos, the Minister, also speaks of the enemy retiring across the River Aguerey, which is a tributary of the Parana in the extreme east of the Republic, distant another 100 leagues, in a right line from San Pedro. In other words, imagine a right-angled triangle, with the right angle placed at San Pedro; and the perpendicular and base lines, each measuring 100 leagues in length, terminating the former at the River Apa in the north, and the larter at the River Aguarty in the east. Finally, imagine the hypotheneuse filled up with the great Sierra of Maracaju and the score or two of rivers that pour down from either side, and you will have a very good general idea of the theatre of operations.

Any one looking at the map will appreciate at once the great natural strength of Lopez's position, and understand something of the enormous difficulties with which the allies have to contend. Lopez is furnished with a natural fortress, in the immense mountain range of Maracaju, with its two fronts facing the foe. His movements are perfectly concealed behind this great natural curtain, and he can easily deceive the allies, now showing a stronger force in the north, and now suddenly shifting himself to the east; for it will be observed he has a most important advantage in being able to always move upon interior lines.

INDIANA SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

A Boy Murdered by his Teacher.

The Greenfield (Indiana) *Commercial* says:—William Dunn, teacher of the school in the Judkin district, about four and a half miles northwest of this place, killed Theodore Gant, one of his scholars, at noon of Tuesday last, under the following circumstances:—Young Gant had the crook of a parasol handle sticking in his boot top, and the teacher told him to take it out. Gant, thinking that the teacher had no right to control him in such a matter, during recess of school, refused to do so, and the teacher attacked him, which Gant repelled by holding up a stick of wood between himself and the teacher. Gant then threw down the stick of wood, went to his seat, and continued eating his dinner. After looking at him for a moment the teacher said to a small boy near him, "Give me a poker and I'll kill the ——," adding an indecent epithet. The boy handed him the poker, when he walked deliberately over to where Gant was sitting and struck him on the head, just above the forehead. Gant walked home, but was unable to speak, and walked the floor for some time, when he went to bed and about 6 o'clock in the evening died in convulsions. His mother knew nothing of what was the trouble until about half an hour before he died, when one of the school children told the story. A writ was issued for the arrest of Dunn, and he was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday morning.

DARING BURGLARY.

Mysterious Affair—$6000 in Bonds Said to be Stolen.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 21st inst. says:—About 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Charles Vilter, residing at the corner of Third and Plum streets, whose husband died last year, says that she awoke and saw two men whispering by her bedside. One said "they were there to rob her—that they were going to put her to sleep." They said "there was no use for her to resist, for she could not help herself." They came in an air balloon, she said. One asked her "if she would rather be shot in the face or the head?" at the same time placing a pistol to her face.

She said that she could not bear that, and turned her back towards them. They finally made her get up and give them six thousand dollars in United States bonds, which she had in one place, but she had $1600 in a dress pocket which they did not get. She had a very valuable gold watch, which was in plain sight, and yet they left it. After supplying themselves with the bonds one left, while the other remained half an hour longer in her room. When he left she made an alarm at the window, and finally a watchman came, but too late to catch the burglars or find any trace of them. Detectives Mitchell and Lippincott have been examining the premises to-day, and say there is no sign of any person having entered. Besides, the strange way in which the lady talks makes them consider it a very mysterious case. They are undecided whether to consider it a burglary or a mental hallucination of the lady, her conversation being so strange upon the matter.

—New Hampshire has now eight daily papers —A man invested $5300 in lions in Cincinnati on Tuesday. He took four.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Coal Discoveries in Kansas.

A Rival to Schuylkill County.

The Pennsylvania Legislature

Curb Market Bill Passed.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Affray.

LEAVENWORTH, March 23.—A man named Hamricke was killed in a row with soldiers at Fort Leavenworth last night.

New Coal Fields.

The Leavenworth Coal Company reached by a shaft, last night, an inexhausible bed of coal, not excelled in quality by any west of Pittsburg. There is great satisfaction among the citizens and manufacturing interests thereat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, March 23.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire occurred in this city in a building owned by Dorrange Goddard, whose loss is $17,000, and insurance $6000. The occupants, Loring & Blake, organ company, lost $12,000; insurance, $8000. E. A. Bagley & Co., machine screws, $10,000; partially insured. A. P. Worcester & Co., machine jobbers, $3000. It is supposed the building was set on fire.

Stabbing Affair.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—James McGeary and Peter Letty were stabbed in a street affray last night. Several others were injured. McGeary may die.

FROM NEW YORK.

Carriage Factory Burned.

KINGSTON, Chester County, March 23.—The carriage manufactory of J. Curtis, in this place, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $1600.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 10?⅛, do. 1864, do., 108⅝; do. 1865, do., 108⅜; do. do. new, 107⅜; do. 1867, 108⅛; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 105⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 92⅛; Canton Company, 63⅞; Cumberland preferred, 21¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93⅜; Erie, 25; Reading, 96⅜; Adams Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 87⅝; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 83½.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Among the bills favorably reported were the following:—

House bill repealing an act relative to appeals from transcripts of Aldermen.

House bill authorizing private patrolmen to perform police duty in Philadelphia, under the direction of the Mayor.

House bill authorizing Councils to widen any street upon the application of a majority of property owners on its line.

House bill inflicting a penalty upon parties who fail to register their property in Philadelphia at the office designated for that purpose.

House bill incorporating the Citizens' Bank.

House bill for the punishment of gambling.

Among the new bills introduced and referred were the following:—

Mr. Connell, incorporating the Bank of America; also, increasing the capital stock of the Moyamensing Fire Insurance Company; also, supplement to the Pennsylvania Musical Institute.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

Mr. Watt, rearranging the election divisions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

Mr. Brooke, authorizing the West Chester Railway Company to increase its capital stock.

The House bill prohibiting sidewalk markets in Philadelphia between Walnut street and Girard avenue was passed finally.

House.

Mr. Aimes offered a joint resolution appointing Thomas Nicholson a commissioner to investigate the cases of all applicants for pensions, and to ascertain whether any persons now receive pensions who are not entitled to them. The commissioner is to be paid $3000 per annum. Passed.

An effort was made by Mr. Bunn to report the Police bill, which was objected to by Mr. Dailey.

Mr Humphreys offered a resolution to direct the resident clerk to prepare his Legislative Handbook for 1871, and to furnish the usual number of copies next year. Passed.

Mr. Harvey introduced a bill authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad to increase its capital stock to two and a half million dollars, which passed.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution giving twenty-five copies of "Bates' Military History" to each member, the cost of printing and binding each volume not to exceed three dollars and seventy-five cents per volume.

Mr. Davis opposed this resolution because the Legislature had not made any contract with the State printer to print the books. The contract price for them authorized by law was three dollars and twenty-five cents per volume, complete; and now it was proposed to charge three dollars and seventy-five cents per volume for the binding and printing alone, without regard to the material, which would largely increase the expenses.

Mr. Brown moved to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to by 49 ayes to 41 nays. The Philadelphians voting to postpone were Albright, Dailey, Davis, Elliot, Forsyth, Maxwell.

Those voting in favor of considering the resolution were Messrs. Hong, Stokes, Adaire, Bunn, Carlin, Cloud, Comly, Miller, and Mooney.

The House bill, authorizing the Fifth and Sixth and the Second and Third Streets Railway Companies to salt their tracks north of York and Berks streets, was amended by Mr. Mooney to include all the railways west of the Schuylkill, and was passed.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93¼. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89¾; 1867s, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 115¾; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 23—11·30 A. M.—Tallow quiet and steady. Sugar on the spot, 39s. 3d.; afloat, firm. Linseed Cakes dull. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

WHAT IS IT?

Traces of a Wrecked Steamer Seen by the Steamship Merrimack.

The steamship Merrimack, Wier master, from Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia Feb. 28, Pernambuco March 2, Para March 8, and St. Thomas March 15, with merchandise and passengers to W. R. Garrison, arrived at New York yesterday. On the 9th inst., at 2 A. M., spoke the outward bound steamer South America, in the Para river. On the 17th inst. she took a heavy gale from the W. N. W., which lasted until the afternoon of the 20th inst., after which she had fine weather to the Hook. On the 21st inst., lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N., long. 75 deg. 4 min. W., passed a large quantity of floating joiner work, sailors' chests, etc., supposed to be the upper works of some steamer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 23, 1870.

There is no new development in the local money market worth notice. The business of money-lending was never so dull before at this period of the year, and the banks and private operators anticipate no disturbance to the market usual at the beginning of April, and are acting quite liberally with applicants for accommodations.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and first-class mercantile paper at 6@8 per cent. The supply daily offered in this market continues moderate, and with a good supply of money the rates are steady.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at noon at about 112¾. The market is quiet.

Government bonds are dull but steady. Sixes of 1881 are rather weak, but currency 6s show an advance of ⅝.

The Stock market is dull but prices are quite stiff. City loans sold to a small extent at rather weak prices; sales at 101¾ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 88¾, no change.

Reading Railroad was almost entirely neglected, but yesterday's closing prices are maintained. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾. Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced a fraction. Some sales as high as 115½@115¾. Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 55, an advance of ¼. 37¾ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 34¼ for Catawissa preferred.

The balance of the list was quiet, but prices were firm, with some bidding. A small sale of Mechanics' Bank was made at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	101¾	34 sh	Mech Bank	31¾
$100	do	101¾	17 sh	Penna R.	56½
$500	do	101¾	20	do	56¾
$200	do	101¾	3	do	56¾
$300	do	101¾	6 sh	Cam & Am	115
$100	do	101¾	10	do	115¾
$100	do	101¾	20	do	115¾
$1000	do	101¾	5	do	115¾
10000	do	101¾	10	do	116
$1000	N Penna 6s	90	1	do	116
$5000	Sch N 6s, '82	68	2 sh	Leh Val	55
$285	Morris Cl Sc.	65	10 sh	Read	35wn. 48¾
$1000	Le gold 1.b5.	88¾			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¾; 5s do., 1862, 109¾@110; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, do., 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¾@112¾; Silver, 111¼@112¾. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $850@860; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@94?; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@775.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110½; do., 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109¾; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do. do., 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@109; do. 10-40s, 105@105¾; Cur. 6s, 112½@113. Gold, 112¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	11·15 A. M.	112¾
10·28 "	112¾	11·20 "	112¾
10·30 "	112¾	11·21 "	112¾
10·35 "	112¾	11·50 "	112¾
10·40 "	112¾	10·57 "	112¾
11·08 "	112¾	12·00 M	112¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The Flour market continues quiet, there being very little inquiry except from the home consumers, who purchased 6@700 barrels, in lots, including superfine, at $4·37½@4·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75 for low grade and choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6, and fancy brands at $6·25@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75 ₰ bbl.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and mostly confined to prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 2200 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25, and white at $1·30@1·40. Rye ranges from 95 to 96c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady request at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 92@93c. in the cars and from store. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is dull, and ranges from 99c. to $1 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, from Havana.

Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

Also arrived, steamship Manhattan.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....39 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M 49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. bark Rhea, Buckholtz, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. schr Summerville, Sanford, Demarara, C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Gen. Grant, Barry, Gloucester, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Providence, John C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Jas. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, do.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, Portsmouth, N. H., do.

Schr L. B. Ives, Ayres, Charlestown, do.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, do.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Abby Dunn, Fountain, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. B. Stoteesbury.

Schr Ann Rambo, Pierce, 18 days from Portsmouth, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 2 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Malone & Co.

Schr Adelaide Townsend, Risley, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AN EXPERIENCE THAT MAY BECOME SIGNIFICANT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some years ago, in San Francisco, one James P. Casey in broad day and in a principal thoroughfare walked up to Mr. James King of William and shot him dead with a navy revolver. The provocation to the crime was an article in the *Evening Bulletin*, of which the murdered man was editor, and which reflected upon a misdeed of which Casey had been guilty. Now, the people of San Francisco knew very well that if brought to trial in the ordinary way the murderer would escape; for he was closely allied with the numerous and influential body of thieves, shoulder-strikers and ballot-box stuffers who at that time reigned supreme in the Golden City, whose representatives sat on its bench, controlled its treasury, held the keys of its jail, and even wielded its constabulary staves. Consequently, after briefly reflecting upon the peculiarities of the situation, and sorely outraged that one of the purest and best of their number should have been slain like a dog for doing what he believed to be his duty, the citizens of San Francisco rose in their might, forced the prison where Casey was confined, and summarily hung him—very much to his own astonishment and that of his friends. The magistrate who officiated on this occasion was, of course, Judge Lynch, and the jurors and executioners were the famous Vigilance Committee. Now, this was contrary to law, but it was not contrary to order. It was at a time when no man's life and no man's property were safe in San Francisco from the assassin and the brigand. An organized band of plunderers, not altogether unlike our own New York "ring," who kept in their pay nearly all the bad characters of the city, rode rough-shod over the whole of the rest of the community. The merchants and other men of business were too much engrossed with their own affairs to pay attention to municipal, or, indeed, to any other duties. Hence things went unchecked from bad to worse. The dispensers of justice purveyed that commodity from the bench, lawyers used their clients' secrets to enrich themselves and cheated them right and left without fear of public opinion, gamblers decoyed people into their dens, drugged, robbed and tumbled them into the street, and society was fast sinking into a state of ferocious barbarism. Dead men were found lying in the gray of the dawn in the gutters, or floating about among the wharves. Desperadoes who belonged to the San Francisco ring of the period knocked down and trampled upon unhappy outsiders with whom they disagreed, and laughed at the idea of retribution. The Vigilance Committee had risen once before, but its deeds had been forgotten. Impunity seemed to stimulate ruffianism into a sort of craze. The fever of dare-devil rascality rose higher and higher. Peculation developed into unconcealed robbery, and still the patient public endured. But when unpunished assaults on the person developed into open murder, the temper of the community could bear suppression no longer. It broke fiercely forth, and the gallows-tree of Casey was not only the expiator of his own crime, but the token of popular wrath over a long roll of outrages that had gone before.

We submit that it is a fitting occasion for the people of New York to ponder with seriousness upon the significance of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, not with a view of imitating it, but to take warning by its example. There is a manifest distinction between seeking to adopt and seeking to avoid the occasion for so terrible a remedy. Our readers do not need to be told in what respects the foregoing narrative finds its analogy in the New York of to-day. Nor would any good end be obtained by the exaggeration that should represent things to be as bad here as they once were in San Francisco. Happily this is not the case; but there are points of similarity, such as justify grave apprehension. The people are used to being robbed by their unfaithful servants, and are perhaps not ready to fly to desperate measures to remedy that. But promiscuous assassination or the custom of waylaying men in the streets, with intent to mutilate or murder them, is unlikely to be long relished among ourselves to-day, any more than it was on the Pacific twenty years ago. If public property is not to be protected, it may be taken for granted that public safety must be. But what becomes of public safety if the dastardly assaults that have recently so fearfully multiplied are to go on not unpunished alone, but undetected? If bravos like those who attacked Mr. Eaton escape, who among us is safe, and whose life, limb, or reason may be destroyed next? The laws forbid us to carry concealed weapons, but the laws are made for men and not men for the laws, and we can hardly blame people for relying on self-protection if there is to be no other. We say nothing about the motives, whether obvious or concealed, for the tiger-like attacks which we have again and again recorded—the latest having occurred no further back than Saturday night. Regardless of these motives the perpetrators should be tracked and dragged forth into the light of day, if a free use of money or the utmost stretch of human ingenuity can do it; and when found their punishment should be swift and sure. There is a feeling in the public mind that all is not done that might be done for the detection of the miscreants who commit, or what is worse, who instigate these abominable crimes; and the authorities will be wise if they labor early and late to remove that impression.

We take occasion to say—for the present is an excellent time to say it—that the public mind has not itself been in the best possible state to repress through its own potential influence the abuses that have grown so giant-like; and here the parallel with San Francisco is complete. Our people have been too busy in getting additional property to watch over that which they already have, and this *laissez faire* habit has extended to a laxity of protection for person and character as well. The low journalism that belches forth "black scandal and foul-faced reproach" has been winked at if not forgiven, although it differs in kind only from the villainy that makes or prompts nocturnal assaults on the body. The police should keep a closer eye on notoriously bad characters than it has been used to do; and when dark-lantern affairs occur, like those we have of late so frequently recorded, scrutiny of their immediate past should be of the sharpest character. A vigilance committee for New York is one of the last things that we should choose to advocate; but all good citizens should rejoice to see every wise precaution adopted that may forestall its occasion or necessity.

THE PERILS OF THE BISHOPS.

From the N. Y. World.

We have an affectionate regard for the episcopate—a proclivity, as the phrase is, to bishops—joy in their triumphs and deep sympathy in their sorrows. There is something gentlemanly in lawn sleeves, and distinguished in rockets and crosiers. The *annulum episcopi* is almost the only "ring" we have any respect for. The bishops of the past and of the present, in reality and fiction, from Bishop Hatto of the "rats" down to Bishop Proudie of the "wife," if not always gentle and winning entities, are men of mark. There were Latimer and Ridley, who came to grief at Oxford; and Juxton, who stood by Charles Stuart at Whitehall; and the troublesome seven gentlemen who were tried; and the courtly, silver-tongued Atterbury, who had to run for it; and the imperious Warburton; and Horsely, whom Lord Thurlow swore he would make a bishop and did; and Heber of the hymns; and, in our day, Colenso of the Pentateuch, and Temple of the "Essays," and Samuel, now of Winchester, whose saponaceous nickname is so familiar. Then, too, among cisatlantic prelates of all communions, let us not forget our own Hughes and McIlvaine, whom Mr. Seward sent abroad to arouse the church militant, in charge of the great bishop-tamer, Mr. Thurlow Weed; and Janes, who does the benediction for the Vanderbilt statuary; and him of Philadelphia—Simpson—whose glory it is, if the necessary funds are raised, to be one of the figures on the Lincoln monument, and to stand, in bronze, at the feet of the Good Friday martyr. In short, we like bishops of all sorts, living and dead, black and white—"Elamites and those from Mesopotamia;" and now for the moral or meaning of this fit of episcopal enthusiasm, at which many of our readers may wonder. It is of the doings and sufferings and ultimate triumph of two rather darkish bishops that we have now to write. Cyprian of Carthage, who was of the same complexion, had not a much harder time than these martyrs of to-day, but did not, as they, come out victorious. We get the narrative from a source beyond suspicion.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a Washington female correspondent who signs herself, characteristically, not "Blanche," but "Olivia." She makes no secret of her tint; and we wish it to be clearly understood that we think none the worse of her on that account. In fact, we very much prefer her to some of the white women who write unblushingly to the radical newspapers, as did one in last week's *Independent*, who, speaking of the late lamented Stanton, describes "his sensuous mouth," "his lips indicating the sensuous element positively developed," and "his large neck, wide shoulders, and powerful vital organs," etc. Thus writes Mrs. Ames to Tilton; but not so "Olivia" to Forney. She has her idols, but they are not of the same robust description. She worships at the epicene feet of Sumner, watches Wilson's winning ways, celebrates the curls of Conkling, sees innocent simplicity in Cameron, and detects the latent blush of Revels. To her we owe the thrilling story of the danger, sufferings, and escapes of the bishops.

THE BORDER CLAIMS.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.

They only ask repayment for their actual losses of property in possession; and which it was the duty of their fellow-citizens of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and all the balance of the State, to make safe and secure to them.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

The above sentence is from an article defending the appropriation asked for to pay the people of the border counties for losses sustained by Rebel raids. We do not lack sympathy for the losses of these people, although many of them sympathized with the Rebel cause; but we are opposed to three or four millions of dollars being taken from the treasury of the State. Let them look to the General Government for reimbursement. If they had turned out in 1863 *en masse*, and resisted the invaders, in place of letting that duty devolve upon a limited number of men from this and other sections of the State, their losses would not have been so great. We will illustrate the craven or Rebel sympathizing spirit which prevailed in the southern section of the State at the time that Lee invaded Pennsylvania, in 1863. It was in the latter part of June, three or four days before the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment with which the writer was connected was lying opposite Columbia. The Rebel Early with a brigade was advancing down the valley to the point held by a weak force of men from the northern section of the State. The object unquestionably was to seize the bridge at that point, and control the passage of the Susquehanna. Columbia was vitally interested. The town was in danger. The Colonel of the regiment went to Columbia for assistance to strengthen the point, and not a white man responded to the appeal. A company of colored men came and did their duty well to the moment when, on Sunday evening after a brisk skirmish in front of the left of the little line, and the Colonel found that the Rebel brigade was flanking his command, he ordered it to fall back. Since the time we witnessed this, and saw men flying north with their horses and other stock, leaving their wives and children to the tender mercy of the Rebels, while men from the eastern and northern sections of the State seemed to be the only ones in arms there to defend them, we have felt but little sympathy for these people in their losses. We do not believe in paying money out of the State Treasury to either cowards or Rebel sympathizers, which the majority were.

JULIUS CÆSAR AND THE CINCINNATI.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A Cincinnati paper exhibits considerable enterprise in announcing the assassination of Julius Cæsar. We heard of this occurrence some time since, and right sorry we were to hear it; but Cincinnati is far inland, and that which is news there is tradition elsewhere. Notwithstanding the importance of the publication it was not issued in an extra, but in the regular edition of the paper. The editor comments upon the occurrence with ability and gloom. He says that Cæsar was a man of talent, and ought to have mounted the throne. It was in apprehension of this event that he was himself mounted by Brutus and his backers, with the fatal consequence which the editor so feelingly deplores. He says, likewise, that Cleopatra's genealogical tables are stained with the scarlet of consanguinity. Why does he rake up this old scandal? *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* She couldn't help her parentage. She sinned some, repented a good deal, and the asp was punishment enough to make due atonement. We are really shocked at the eager malignity with which our Cincinnati cotemporary circulates these injurious reports about a lady who can no longer take her own part. If Mark Antony were alive the editor would doubtless receive a call from that robust Roman gentleman, and the fragments of the journalist would be subsequently carried home in a pillow-case. But we believe that Mark is dead. The editor says he is. "He clung to life till the last moment, and then committed suicide." So that no resentment is to be apprehended from that quarter.

The expedients which provincial journalists adopt to fill their editorial columns are sometimes quite entertaining. This record of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra and the battle of Actium, inserted apropos of nothing, and commented upon as if it were a fresh discovery, is perhaps not quite so absurd as the publication of the twelfth chapter of Isaiah, which an editor of similar fertility of resource offered to his readers for three successive issues of his paper. When some of his subscribers complained, he cheerfully and magnanimously substituted the thirteenth. These contributions may have lacked freshness, but their piety was unimpeachable. When our Cincinnati friend gets through with Cæsar, let him give us his opinion of Job, the probable cause of his boils and the market price of his she asses.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
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$12, $15, $20, $25.
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At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.
The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.
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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
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GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
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CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsl]
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 43
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways in crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 24, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 15

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
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THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, FRESH AND GENUINE.—Grass and Clover Seeds, Onion Sets, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Mushroom Spawn, Early Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant Plants of the best varieties
DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR for 1870, with list of prices, etc., can be had on application at
DREER'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 thswslt No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 25 ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Susan Haines, who is charged with defrauding the widow Barton and Miss Shivers, through false representations, has been identified, it is alleged, as having been accused of similar practices in this city about seven years ago, board having been then obtained at the Merchants' Hotel, and subsequently the lease of a furnished house.

—Orders have been received at this station for the complete fitting out of the large steam tug Pilgrim, heretofore used for towing Government vessels, and for other Government duties, preparatory to her being ordered to Key West as a despatch boat. She is to be schooner-rigged, and is to be fitted with staterooms, etc.

—At a meeting of the Committee of Fire and Trusts of Councils, held last night, it was agreed to report an ordinance to Councils locating the Congress Engine as a steam fire-engine company at Chesnut Hill. The plan for the reorganization of the Fire Department, adopted about two weeks ago by a committee of firemen, was laid before the committee. On motion it was agreed to hold a special meeting on next Tuesday night a week for its consideration. Three sub-committees of two each were appointed to inquire into the practicability of placing the out-door fire-alarm boxes in places where they cannot be reached by irresponsible parties.

—A further hearing was had yesterday, before Alderman Robert R. Smith, in the case of James A., alias Albert Cann, alias Harry Robinson, charged with bigamy. Testimony was adduced as to the marriage of the defendant in 1864 to Miss Emma E. Saul, subsequently to Miss Emma Darrah, and in January last to Miss Ida F. Ehrenzeller. Misses Darrah and Ehrenzeller were present, and in order that the attendence of the lady he first married, who is sick, and another whom he is also alleged to have married, might be secured, the case was continued until Friday next.

—Charles Kelley and Patrick Ward, arrested in connection with the stabbing of Lewis S. Foster, bartender at No. 130 South Ninth street, were up for a further hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday. Dr. Richardson testified that Foster is improving, but is not yet out of danger. Detective Miller stated that he saw Foster on Monday, and in a conversation with him was told that Ward was innocent, and that he did not wish him kept in prison any longer. Ward was thereupon discharged, and Kelley was committed for a week.

—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Ann Anderson, aged seventy-six years, who was run over on Wednesday afternoon last, at Sixth and Lombard streets, by a car of the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Alexander Parkhill, the driver, who was in custody, was then discharged, the testimony showing that he did all within his power to prevent the accident, but without avail.

—At a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held yesterday morning, the following officers were elected:—President, Thomas Wiegand; First Vice-President, Charles Eberle; Second Vice-President, Charles W. Hancock; Recording Secretary, Clements Parrish; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Ditmann; Treasurer, E. C. Jones. The commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy took place last evening, according to the programme published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH.

—At a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Lutheran Church, held yesterday, it was stated that arrangements had been made for the purchase of the Mission House, formerly the property of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, on Christian street, below Eleventh, for the use of the board in prosecuting the work of missions.

—At a meeting of the Board of School Controllers held yesterday, Mr. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on Supplies, presented a report, recommending the following apportionment for books and stationery for the present year:—

	Each pupil.	Total No.	Total Cost.
Boys' Grammar Schools	$2·65	6,021	$15,955·65
Girls' Grammar Schools	2·30	6,135	14,110·50
Boys' Consolidated	1·45	4,083	5,920·35
Girls' Consolidated	1·35	3,622	4,889·70
Boys' Secondary	1·05	9,834	10,325·70
Girls' Secondary	95	9,821	9,329·95
Boys' Primary	70	20,642	14,449 40
Girls' Primary	60	20,186	12,111·60
Total pupils		80,344	$87,092·85

City Councils appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of books and stationery. Balance left under the apportionment, $12,907·16. After deducting $2400 for the Central High and Normal Schools, there will remain $10,507·15, which will be held in reserve. The board reconsidered the resolution offered at the previous meeting, providing for a test case touching the rights of Controllers to fix the salaries of teachers independently of the action of Councils. In the discussion which arose on the subject, it was stated the counsel consulted by the committee had decided against the powers of the board in the premises. The test resolution was then voted down. A resolution was adopted giving permission to the female branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to distribute their publications among the children of the public schools, and to endeavor to interest the teachers and the children in the merciful object which the society was organized to carry out.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅜.

—General Logan is to prepare a bill regulating the appointment of cadets.

—Half a million of dollars is asked for marine hospitals by the Senate Commerce Committee.

—The war in Richmond, as far as force is concerned, is at an end. To-day the claims of the rival Mayors will come before the Courts.

—The bill prohibiting the erection of public buildings on Independence Square has passed the Legislature, as has also that authorizing the people to fix a site by a vote in October.

—Great complaint is made in San Francisco of the delay in trying criminals. About two hundred prisoners, of whom seventeen are charged with capital offenses, are awaiting trial.

Foreign Affairs.

—The La Creuzot operatives are again on a strike.

—Admiral Topete's resignation has been accepted by Regent Serrano.

—John Bright, it is said, will undertake to secure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain.

—Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa has made her appearance as a public speaker in Limerick, with marked success.

—Napoleon has addressed a letter to Ollivier, urging certain liberal reforms upon the consideration of the ministry.

—London commercial journals comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year.

—A despatch from Stuttgard states that the ministry have resigned, in consequence of the King's opposition to a reduction of the army.

—The British Postmaster-General says that the delays in the telegraphic service are now chiefly confined to Ireland, and he complains of malicious damage done to the lines.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

The following is a list of the appointmens for the ensuing year made at the recent session of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference at Pottsville:—

North Philadelphia District—William Ceoper, Presiding Elder. St. George's, Rev. Charles Cooke; Fifth Street, Jacob Todd; St. John's, George Cummins; Front Street, T. W. Simpers; Green Street, J. B. McCullough, Anthony Atwood (supernumerary); Twelfth Street, J. E. Smith, W. H. Formosa (supernumerary); Tabernacle, T. C. Murphy; Sanctuary, T. B. Miller; Hancock Street, Gasoway Oram; Kensington, J. W. Jackson; Cohocksink, W. B. Wood; Siloam, C. H. McDermond; Summerfield, W. C. Best; Port Richmond, William Mullen; Frankford, J. F. Chaplain, J. Thompson (supernumerary); Bridesburg, L. D. McClintock, S. Powers (supernumerary); Holmesburg, J. W. Wright; City Mission, George W. Lybrand; Oakdale, W. T. Magee; Lehman's Chapel and Fairview, S. T. Kemble; Bethel, Thomas Sumption; Montgomery Square and North Wales, H. U. Sebring: Doylestown, W. J. Mills; Attleboro' and Bensalem, B. F. String—one to be supplied; Bristol, William Rink; Morrisville and Fallsington, John D. Folsom; Newtown, Frederick Illman; Richborough and Pennsville, Joseph B. Graeff; Lumberville and Lahaska, John J. Timanus; New Hope, N. D. McComas; Deamers, to be supplied; Richmond, George L. Schaffer; Mount Bethel, L. B. Brown; Stroudsburg, J. S. J. McConnell; Cherry Valley, Samuel A. Reisner; Tannersville, Jeremiah Pastorfield; Monroe, William P. Howell; Tobyhanna, S. R. Gillingham.

South Philadelphia District—William L. Gray, Presiding Elder. Union, R. J. Carson, Adam Wallace (supernumerary); Arch Street, C. H. Payne, James Neal (supernumerary); Salem, M. D. Kurtz, T. B. Neely (supernumerary); Ebenezer, J. H. Alday; St. Paul's, W. J. Paxson; Mariners' Bethel, William M. Ridgway; Wharton Street, Joseph Mason; Second Street, J. R. Merrill; Scott, M. H. Sisty; Eleventh Street, T. A. Fernley; Broad Street, G. W. Maclaughlin; Fitzwater Street, J. S. Hughes; Federal Street, Jonathan Turner; Pitman, J. Y. Ashton; Western, J. S. Cooke; Asbury, H. E. Gilroy; Christ Church, R. W. Humphriss; Fortieth Street, J. R. Bailey; Centenary, E. I. D. Pepper; Hestonville, John O'Neill; Epworth, to be supplied; Haddington, Isaac Mast; Radnor and Bethesda, A. L. Wilson; Pascalville, F. E. Church; Darby and Mount Pleasant, W. H. Fries; Media, Samuel Lucas; Crozierville, Henry White; Village Green, John A. Watson, and one to be supplied; Marcus Hook, John H. Wood; Chester, James Cunningham; Chester, Trinity, G. W. F. Graff; West Chester, William Major; Grove, S. Townsend; Siloam, J. S. Lame; New London, J. C. Gregg, J. C. Wood; Chatham and Kennett Square, H. B. Harvey, W. W. Barlow; Oxford, A. M. Wiggins; Fulton and White Rock Mission, L. B. Hoffman, R. C. Wood; Mount Nebo, Joseph Gregg; Safe Harbor, John Shields; Marshallton, E. Townsend. S. W. Thomas, Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, member of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference. J. Ruth, Chaplain of Eastern Penitentiary, member of Arch Street Quarterly Conference.

Central Philadelphia District.—Joseph Castle, Presiding Elder. Trinity, H. A. Cleveland; Nazareth, W. C. Robinson; Central, C. P. Masden; Emory, Jacob M. Hinson; Nineteenth Street, Theodore Stevens; Hedding, D. W. Gordon; Spring Garden Street, W. J. Stevenson; Twentieth Street, W. H. Burrell; Mount Carmel, J. M. Wheeler; Germantown, Haines Street, G. D. Carson; St. Stephen's, M. A. Day; Chesnut Hill, Andrew Manship; Farmers' Hill and Jarrettstown, Abel Howard; St. James, N. B. Durell; Milestown, C. W. Bickley; Jenkintown, to be supplied: Cheltenham, J. B. Maddux; Bustleton, G. T. Hurlock; Somerton, E. C. Griffiths; Falls Schuylkill, Maris Graves; Roxborough, H. F. Isett; Manayunk, Mount Zion, P. J. Cox; Ebenezer, S. Pancoast; Merion Square, to be supplied; Conshohocken, S. G. Hare; Norristown, De Kalb Street, Wm. McCombs; Oak Street, James E. Meredith; Phœnixville, G. Heacock; Salem, D. L. Patterson; Springvillle and Bethel, Richard Turner; Coventryville, James Flannery; Pottstown, Samuel W. Kurtz; Birdsboro, Jacob P. Miller; St. Paul's Circuit, T. W. Harkins; Temple and Douglassville, J. A. Cooper; Springfield, John Dyson, one to be supplied; Waynesburg, J. J. Pearce; Downington, W. W. McMichael; Guthrieville, William Coffman, George A. Wolf; Coatesville, J. E. Kessler; Cochransville, Joseph Aspril, one to be supplied; Enterprise, H. B. Mauger, one to be supplied; Strausburg, W. S. Pugh, J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society, member of Trinity Quarterly Conference; B. H. Nadal, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, member of Trinity Quarterly Conference; P. Coombe, General Secretary of State Temperance Union, member of Nazareth Quarterly Conference; Charles J. Little, Professor in Dickinson Seminary, member of Spring Garden Street Quarterly Conference.

AT LAST.

The Murderer of Mary Mohrmann Found—The Finding of a True Bill by the Grand Jury.

In our late editions of yesterday we made mention of the fact of the murderer of Mary Mohrmann having at length been detected and of the finding of a true bill against him by the Grand Jury. The facts of the case were then in our possession, but the lateness prevented their publication.

The horrible fate of little Mary Mohrmann, more than eighteen months ago, has been often adverted to in these columns. A new act in the terrible drama is now open. The mystery which surrounded her *ravissement* and foul murder is dissipated, and the frightful crime is fixed indubitably upon the barber, Hanlon, who now serves out a five years' sentence in the County Prison for an attempted outrage upon a little girl residing on Oxford street.

At an early hour on the morning of the 8th of September, 1868, some workmen passing over a lot bounded by Sixth, Fifth, and Dauphin streets and Susquehanna avenue, were horrified by the discovery of the body of the murdered child in a pool of water, not greater than three inches in depth. The last seen of Mary was on Sunday evening (September 6th,) about half-past seven o'clock. During her absence, her mother lamented her as one lost; far from her thoughts was the remotest idea that her child had been strangled. The remains presented a revolting spectacle, the face being discolored, the neck bearing yet the impress of the fingers that had tightly pressed it, while the underclothing was torn and bloody.

When the body was found, Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, examined it. *Rigor mortis* had then set in, and this and other evidences, clear to the practised eye of a surgeon, proved that life had been extinct about two days, and that the remains had been kept some time in a perfectly dry place, and then were deposited in the pool. Directly upon the receipt of the news of this discovery, Detectives George E. Smith, Joshua Taggart, and Edward K. Tryon, three experienced officers, were detailed to discover who had committed this fiendish act.

Carefully and thoroughly they prosecuted the investigation. The popular impression in the neighborhood, even until the recent *denouement*, was that John Hanlon, a barber, living in the first house fronting on the east side of Fifth street, below Diamond, was the villain. He was taken in custody; and though the absence of any positive evidence required his discharge, those who knew him believed none the less that at his feet the horrible crime could be rightfully laid. His reputation was not stainless, and of sensualism he stood a contemptible and disgusting exponent.

After his release Hanlon was for a time lost sight of—to all but the detectives. Last fall a young fellow was arrested for attempting to ravish a little girl in the yard of the church at Eleventh and Oxford streets. To hush her cries for assistance he frightened her with torture, murder by the Indians, and, as a *dernier resort*, when she persisted in screaming, of cramming a pair of gloves in her mouth. A group of little boys, with an amount of cour age that would have spoken well for their elders, assaulted the brute, aided the little girl to escape, and followed her assailant until the officers took him in custody.

He was taken before Alderman Hood, to whom he gave the name of Charles Harris, was brought into the court, and during the trial evidences of such revolting conduct were produced as to secure his speedy conviction and sentence to prison for five years by his Honor Judge Peirce. His name appeared upon the prison register as Charles Harris, but Alderman Heins, who lived near the residence of the widow Mohrmann, and who has been active in endeavoring to ferret out the murderer, in passing by Harris' cell, discovered him to be none other than John Hanlon. When approached with queries relating to the disappearance of Mary he would answer, "Well, I don't know anything about it. You say I killed her, but you can't prove it."

This discovery renewed the excitement first engendered, and confirmed the impression that he was *the* man. Still there was no tangible evidence of the fact. From that moment, until yesterday, Messrs. Taggart, Smith, and Tryon have been indefatigable in their labors, having the assistance of Alderman Heins, in gathering all the atoms of evidence bearing on the case, and have now testimony adequate enough to convict Hanlon for the murder of Mary Mohrmann. Yesterday the Grand Jury found a true bill against him for this heinous crime, and it is thought a speedy trial awaits him.

The Commonwealth will be able to prove that he took Mary on the night of the 6th of September, 1868, into his yard, through the side alley, between the hours of 7 and 8, having but shortly before issued from a beer saloon standing upon the corner. In the commission of his fiendish act, he strangled her, by circling her throat with his hands. That he pushed the body, yet warm, through the cellar-window opening into the alley, where it fell upon a pile of bricks. That after going out of the yard, and discovering whether the coast was clear, he went down into the cellar, and picking up the inanimate form, hid it under the cellar steps, and then came out with an easy nonchalance as though nothing unusual had occurred.

It will be further shown that in the middle of the night he arose and went to the corner of Dauphin and Fifth streets, in the hope of discovering some place where he might place the body. He was frightened from his purpose of placing the remains there that night by some of the neighbors, who will be called to testify. The day succeeding the murder (Monday) he left his home, remaining away all day, fearing, perhaps, that the crime should be discovered, and the presence of the murdered child concealed in his cellar fix the damning crime on him. Upon Monday evening he reappeared, and frequented his usual haunts to ward off suspicion.

At midnight, again, he arose, put on slippers, stepped down softly into the cellar, gathered the body up in his arms, laid it against his breast as one would a sleeping child, passed out of the house to Diamond street, thence to Sixth, and thence to the open lot we have mentioned, where he threw his unwelcome and now hideous burthen into the pool. He was seen by a farmer coming out of the store at Sixth and Susquehanna avenue, to harness his horse preparatory to a day at market. As fate would have it, a woman, living at Fifth and Susquehanna avenue, was awakened at this time by a rattling shutter. In opening the window to stop it, she noticed Hanlon coming near the house by the path that leads diagonally across the lot and passes the pool. The night was not a dark one, and when Hanlon drew near the lady and discovered that her eyes were upon him, he dipped his head and hurried out of sight on a dog trot.

On several occasions he has committed indecent assaults upon little girls. About a year ago he followed a woman with a companion, who, though sixteen years of age, looked like a child, while walking out Germantown road, near the toll-gate. It was noticeable that he kept close upon the heels of the younger of the two. When the proper opportunity presented itself he picked up a stone and struck the woman three forcible blows on the back of the head, sending her headlong into the street. He then seized the girl, but she screamed murder, and her cries brought to the vicinity an elderly gentleman, who rescued her and caused Hanlon's arrest. The case was taken before a down-town Alderman. A compromise with the villain was effected. He was to have paid fifty dollars to the parents, but they never received it.

There is other and stronger evidence against him, which we are not at liberty to present to our readers at this time, and which the detectives have gathered only by the most assiduous and persistent effort. Hanlon, in appearance, is about five feet seven inches in height, well-built, with a smooth face and light greyish eyes.

His is a peculiar relationship. He married a girl, when but thirteen years of age. This speaks for his penchant for female juvenility. His stepfather married his sister, and he married his stepfather's daughter; so that his father-in-law is also his brother-in-law, and his wife is his sister-in-law.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. *85

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·59 | MOON RISES..... 0·28
SUN SETS..... 6·15 | HIGH WATER..... 6·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 8
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 10
China	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Mar. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Smidt	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
Rising Star	New York	Havre	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Angila	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 24
Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar. 24
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. Attila, Falck, Cork for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Calbarien, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Calvin, Clark, Portsmouth, N. H., Quintard & Ward.
Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathis, St. Mary's, Ga., E.A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Daniel Brown, Grinnell, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ann Rambo, Price, from Portsmouth, Va., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Joshua Marvel, Quillin, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr W. W. Hackett, Connelly, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Sir Charles Napier, Hodge, from Messina.

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr John Lang, Kemp, from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 22.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

L. D. Collins, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Moscow, F. Bachelder, N. W. Finch, and Rose Ann, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 21st inst.

Bark Blair Athol, Haines, hence, at Helvoet 6th instant.

Schr Amelia, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr G. W. Maitland, Leighton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Maggie Cummins, from Cohasset, and Kate E. Rich, from Rockport, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, from Manzanilla for New York, was spoken 15th inst., Carysfort light bearing NW. 9 miles distant.

Schr John Beatty, Price, hence, at Norfolk 19th instant.

Schr Flight, Stone, from James river for Philadelphia, put into Norfolk 19th inst. for a harbor.

Schr Chas. E. Paige, Doughty, at Boston 21st inst., from Savannah.

Schrs A. M. Chadwick, Coan; J. Alderdice, Collins; Ephraim and Anna, Green; J. B. Van Dusen, Young; and A. Wooley, King, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Revenue, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.

Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, sailed from Savannah 18th inst. for Darien, to load for Philadelphia

Schrs Polly Price, Yates, and J. S. Welden, Crowell, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, hence, at Newport 19th instant.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, hence, at Fall River 19th inst.

Schr L. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Cotuit Port for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schrs L. A. May, Baker, and J. B. Austin, Davis, from Baltimore for Portland, passed Hell Gate 21st instant.

Schrs Caroline Kienzle, Adams, for Salem; Maggie Weaver, Weaver; W. S. Doughten, Tatem; M. Reinhart, Hand; S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn; H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth; L. A. Danenhower, Grace, for Boston; and L. A. Boice, Yates, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, for Gloucester; Caroline Knight, Stoddard; and B. F. Reeves, Davis, for Boston; J. B. Allen, McGrath, for Salem; and W. W. Marcy, Champion, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia; and Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, from New Castle, Del., for Middletown, at New York 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The first-class red nun buoy No. 2, to mark the position as outer buoy on the north side of Gedney's Channel, and the first-class red can buoy No. 1, as the outer buoy on the south side of the bar of the Southern Channel, both of the entrances to New York Lower Bay, having disappeared from their stations during the late gale, similar buoys have been placed to mark the stations.

Notice is given that the first-class iron nun buoy marking Trundy's Reef, entrance to Portland Harbor, Me., having gone adrift from its moorings on the 17th inst., its place will be supplied by a second-class iron buoy, with corresponding marks, until further notice.

The Netherlands Government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in Strijen Sas Light, Holland:—

The light now shows red in the direction of the second red buoy of Oversdar, and when steering eastward the edge of the sector of light which remains white will lead about 1½ cables from the red buoy of Moerdijk bank.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 15 degrees westerly in 1870.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Mar. 2, 1870.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsim

PATENT OFFICES,

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(Entrance on FOURTH Street),

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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Send for pamphle on Patents.

3 4 thstuf CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

3 21 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

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A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA,

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH S. SMITH, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

HENRY H. SMITH, Administrator,
3 16w6t No. 1112 WALNUT Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a Lunatic.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH and CHARLES H. ALDER, committee of the estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a lunatic, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 21 mwf5t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.

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D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
"TO-NIGHT" LAST TIME OF FROU-FROU!
TO-MORROW (Thursday), Farewell Benefit of LAURA KEENE. A change of bill.
Friday night the theatre will close to prepare for the first appearance, on Monday, of the great German Bioplastic Troupe and wondrous Laurie.
GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
Saturday night, Benefit of J. H. JACK. Co. A, Fire Zouaves, drill, and double bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 23, THIRD NIGHT of the celebrated Eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his original representation of the immortal character of "SAM,"
in T. B. De Walden's Comedy, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled
SAM.
SAM.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
"SAM" MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
In active preparation, an original Drama of American Western Life, entitled
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
STILL TRIUMPHANT! HOUSES PACKED!
LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Edmund Falconer's new drama,
HEART'S EASE,
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT IT?
LOTTA.....as.....MAY WILDROSE.
With new songs, duets, and dances.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
FROU-FROU—MONDAY, April 4.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.
MONDAY, March 28.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
Offered by the Subscribers to the Management of the NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
For the First Time in America,
THE ORIGINAL
FROU-FROU!
The Theatrical Sensation of 1870,
FROU-FROU,
The Admirable Comedy, in Five Acts,
FROU-FROU.
By Meilhac and Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, without any ALTERATION OR ADAPTATION.
Reserved Seats, $1·50. Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 3 23 5t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING THE BEAUTIFUL FREEMAN SISTERS, Miss Ada May, William Hart, Larry Tooley, Jule Keen, Local Sketch, "Germany and Ireland," "La Reverie Diabolique," etc.
Madlle De Rosa, Two New Ballets, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WENZEL KOPTA'S GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY, March 25th, 1870.
Assisted by the following eminent Artists:—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON KELLNER, Donna Soprano.
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THE State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 28 ayes to 1 nay, passed the House bill to authorize the people of Philadelphia to fix upon a site for the public buildings in October next, but with a proviso that Independence Square shall not be voted for. The Senate also passed, by a vote of 26 ayes to 3 nays, the House bill prohibiting the erection of the public buildings in Independence Square. There will undoubtedly be a great pressure brought to bear upon the Governor by property holders in the neighborhood of Independence Square to induce him to withhold his signature from these bills, but it is sincerely to be hoped that he will have the firmness and courage to do his obvious duty in the matter by giving his assent forthwith, and thereby extend to Independence Square all the protection that can be afforded by the laws of the State. We have hitherto advocated the plan proposed for submitting this whole matter to a vote of the citizens of Philadelphia, confident that a very large majority would be found opposed in a most decided manner to the desecration of the square and Independence Hall by having them obstructed and overshadowed by a mass of new and showy buildings, especially as there is at least one place better adapted in every way for the purposes of the city. We are, however, much better satisfied with the action of the Legislature in removing Independence Square altogether out of the field of controversy.

The people of Philadelphia are not the only ones who have a right to be consulted on this subject, and it might happen that there would be enough voters in October next who would be unable to appreciate the importance, from a purely patriotic standpoint, of the question submitted for their action, to sanction the contemplated incumbrance of Independence Square, in spite of all the arguments that could be urged against it. We do not think any such result would ensue within the range of ordinary probabilities, but for the sake of the argument we may presume it to be possible. The question therefore ought not to be left entirely to the decision of the people of Philadelphia. Independence Hall is a national edifice and Independence Square is national ground. Not merely Philadelphians but the people of the State of Pennsylvania and the whole United States are interested in preserving such a monument as Independence Hall inviolable, and the erection of the proposed pile of public buildings upon the square would be an outrage upon the whole American people that would deservedly disgrace Philadelphia. If there were no other available spot upon which to locate the municipal buildings that we undoubtedly so badly need, there might be a shadow of an excuse for the appropriation of this sacred ground. But in the four squares at the intersection of Broad and Market streets we have more than enough ground for all our requirements—ground, too, that from the very foundation of the city was set apart for this very purpose. This location is rapidly becoming the business centre of the city, and with the four squares thrown into one, and a broad roadway around them, Philadelphia will have a site for her public buildings that will be imposing, appropriate, and in all respects unsurpassed by any other city in the United States.

The whole opposition to the project for the location of the municipal buildings at Penn Square comes from property owners in the neighborhood of Independence Square. It is well for the Governor to consider that all the newspapers that have been advocating in season and out of season the Independence Square project have their offices in that vicinity, while THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the other journals located about Third street, and removed from both the rival sites, have earnestly protested against the proposed desecration. We are able to decide in this matter impartially and disinterestedly, and we claim that our opinions are entitled to greater weight than those of our contemporaries who cannot conceal their anxiety to accomplish a personal advantage.

Independently of every other consideration, it should be borne in mind that Independence Square is too small to accommodate a structure of the necessary size, so as to give a proper effect to its architectural decorations, and it only requires a glance at the design adopted by the commission to see how utterly absurd will be the appearance of Independence Hall when surrounded on all sides by a large marble or granite structure, with its ornate cornices, pillars, pilasters, and fanciful Mansard roof.

Scarcely less objectionable than the Independence-Square project is the idea of appropriating Washington Square. Mr. Samuel Josephs a few days ago introduced a bill in the House for the appointment of a commission to erect the public buildings on this spot. It should be remembered that Washington Square was set apart, with three others, as a public park forever, and neither the Legislature nor the city has any right to use it for any purpose, unless under the pressure of a great and overpowering necessity. Such a necessity does not exist; and with the Penn Squares at our disposal it is scarcely worth while to consider any other proposition for a site, and the committee to which Mr. Josephs' bill was referred will do well to quietly drop it into their waste basket.

WEEPING AND WAILING.

THE ways of the New York Democracy are mysterious, but they are not altogether past finding out. At the last election, they obtained complete control of the State Government, adding both branches of the Legislature to the departments already secured. Then came a grand outcry from the slums of the "bloody Sixth" ward of New York city against the Albany commissions which for some years past have given the city the only semblance of decent government which it has enjoyed. The sachems of Tammany Hall took the lead in the raid against them, and promised the rough and ready element standing at their back that self-government should be restored to New York, which meant simply that the Metropolitan police system and every other creature of the preceding Republican Legislatures should be upset and Tammany Hall installed in their places. A ponderous bill was prepared which at one stroke obliterated all traces of the commission system, and placed the people of the city, bound hand and foot, in the power of Peter B. Sweeney and his "ring." But there was rebellion in the camp, and the *World* became the organ of the insurgents. It was shown by that journal that the proposed new city charter was simply an iniquitous conspiracy of the Sweeney "ring" against the taxpayers, and its iniquity was so glaring that, aided by the Republican members of the Legislature, the country Democrats nipped the conspiracy in the bud. Then a so-called compromise was patched up between the factions of the party, and still another draft of a charter, somewhat more temperate in its retrogressive "reforms," was the fruit of the truce. This, it was confidently believed, would triumphantly pass the ordeal of country disaffection, and Tammany Hall would still secure a fair measure of the spoils. But "monstrous treachery" again reared its head in the camp, and Sweeney has taken up the lamentation of "Gloucester:"—

"————Can this be so:
That in alliance, amity, and oaths
There should be found such false, dissembling guile?"

In the Assembly, yesterday afternoon, the country Democrats again joined hands with the Republicans, and the "compromise" city charter shared the fate of its forerunner, the bill for the reorganization of the Metropolitan police force being killed by the same blow which knocked in the head the other. The New York city Democracy are of course in a pitiable state. Tammany Hall is in a quandary, and its sachems know not which way to turn, nor whom to trust. The probabilities are that the Albany commissions will remain undisturbed for another year, and the chances are that, if this should be so, the Republicans will regain the control at the next election of at least one branch of the Legislature, and rescue permanently the taxpaying and law-abiding citizens of the metropolis from the threatened reign and ruin of Tammany Hall.

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

A DESPATCH from Washington states that the Senate Foreign Committee have agreed to report against the ratification of the St. Thomas and Samana Bay treaties; and the disposition thus evinced to prevent the nation from being entangled in any new land speculations will be cordially commended by the American people. The existing pressure of debt and taxation should never be lost sight of for a moment, and instead of seeking additional ways to spend the public money, the Executive as well as the legislative branches of the Government should ever be mindful of the paramount necessity of saving every dollar that can be saved. There is a fearful contrast between the old land purchases of the nation which, by their cheapness and utility, have become popular, and the speculative operations of modern administrations. Jefferson gave only three millions of dollars for the Louisiana purchase, which included hundreds of millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world, and which was worth, intrinsically, a thousand bleak Alaskas, or ten thousand little specks like St. Thomas. For California and the contiguous territories only a few millions were paid, and after yielding a gold product fifty times as great as its cost, it is now one of the most productive agricultural States of the Union, and its chief city is one of the most important of American ports. There were reason and profit in these transactions. We obtained a great deal of extremely valuable land, encumbered with but a small number of intractable inhabitants, for a very moderate sum, and the statesmen who conducted such negotiations will be deservedly honored for making such good bargains for the American people. Their modern imitators, however, are distinguished mainly for the magnitude of the sums they propose to pay for comparatively or totally worthless territory. The first great fraud perpetrated was in the Gadsden purchase, by which about ten millions were paid for a strip of the most barren, worthless, and totally useless aggregate of rocks and deserts on the face of the globe. The Alaska purchase was but one degree less iniquitously extravagant. The St. Thomas treaty, by which the nation was pledged to pay ten millions for a little rock in mid-ocean that is liable at any moment to be submerged by a volcanic convulsion or a tidal wave, was another gross outrage on American taxpayers. And now we have the Samana Bay treaty, by which the nation agrees to pay $150,000 in gold per annum, or the interest of $2,500,000, for fifty years, for the use of a West Indian harbor and coaling station. There may be a plausible naval excuse for this expenditure, and a probability that in certain contingencies it would be worth the money. But if we have been able to manage the navy in time of war without this bay, we think it quite possible that its use may be dispensed with for at least a few years longer, in time of peace.

The period has gone by when national greatness is either measured by or dependent upon the extent or the strategic value of foreign possessions. Great Britain has held Gibraltar for centuries, but if she had spent the money involved in holding it in the education of millions of her subjects who have been suffered to grow up in ignorance for want of appropriations to her public schools, she would be stronger to-day even in a military point of view than a hundred Gibraltars could make her. The time must come when all the West India islands that we can profitably use will be ours on our own terms, and without any material increase of the public burdens. No vital interest requires us now to hasten that period, and we have at home an abundant field for the exercise of all our energies, and for the expenditure of every dollar of public money that can be spared. We are glad that the spirit of economy is exercising an influence over the deliberations of the Senate, and we hope that that body will sustain the action of its Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE INCOME TAX AGAIN.—There is no use in temporising with the income tax, or attempting to remedy this and that of the thousand and one absurd decisions of Commissioner Delano by a fresh act of Congress. The tax is arbitrary, oppressive, and inquisitorial to the last degree. It was submitted to only as a war measure, and the faith of the Government is *pledged* that it shall continue until the year 1870, "*and no longer.*" The returns made in 1870 are to be the *last*, according to the law. The oppressive features of the law are such that they cannot be remedied, and the only remedy is to let the law expire. It has been submitted to under the belief and pledge that it should cease in 1870. THAT TIME HAS COME, and the people will hold their representatives in Congress to a strict account if they undertake to fasten this outrage upon them anew. This is the sentiment of the people without distinction of party.

WE are much gratified to learn that the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, who has been kept out of his seat in the Senate for some time past by severe indisposition, has so far recovered his health as to be able to make his appearance again upon the floor of that body. The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday morning refers to the occasion in the following appropriate terms:—

"The return of the Hon. A. G. Cattell to his post in the Senate yesterday was the signal for general congratulations on all sides of the Chamber. Few men have a greater hold upon the respect and esteem of his associates than the Senator from New Jersey, and his recent illness has been a source of deep regret. His appearance, therefore, with health partially restored, is a proper matter of congratulation from his colleagues, his constituents, and the country at large. Never were his sound judgment, vigorous mind, and unquestioned loyalty more needed in the councils of the country."

THE Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin*, which has been cut off from receiving the news of the Associated Press, and suffers accordingly in its contents and circulation, pronounces the said news very sour grapes indeed, yet republishes the same the day after all its readers had sucked the pulp of the same in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, which is going up as the *Bulletin* is going down.—*Editorial from the Y. Y. World of this morning.*

PROFESSOR BLACKIE delivered a lecture at the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh recently. The subject was "Aristotle; Politics; Education among the Athenians." "If Aristotle were to appear," the Professor remarked, "I would say to him, 'Mr. Aristotle, what is your opinion of the present political state of America and Great Britain?' "As regards America, Professor Blackie has no doubt Aristotle would say that the phase of democracy exhibited in New York was the worst possible form of government, and that an absolute despotism would be in many respects far better. As regards England, Aristotle would express great satisfaction with the present constitution of the country, as we now had it after the passing of the two last Reform bills—indeed, the Professor stated that Aristotle's satisfaction would be entire if he could see any guarantee for the permanency of the Constitution, and that the just balance now existing between the different parties would not be destroyed. In the principles laid down by and carried out by the last Reform bill Aristotle would, however, see flagrant injustice, and the germs of a very perilous democracy—he would say that the bill legitimated numerical quality alone, and gave none, or the very smallest possible recognition, to the other social potencies, such as property, intelligence, experience, character, station; that it was quite right to give representation to the laboring classes, but quite wrong to give no representation to intelligence and virtue when they happened to be, as they often were, in a noble minority. Aristotle, he thought, would also see a serious element of danger in the unequal distribution of property, and in the contrasts between the few rich and the many poor, as well as in the growth of luxury and the worship of mammon. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in discussing the lecture says:—"Professor Blackie did not inform his audience what Aristotle would think of the St. Pancras guardians, of Tipperary and Kickham, and the cab regulations—nor of Professor Blackie himself and his lecture; but he said quite enough to prove that Aristotle would have run the Duke of Richmond a close race for the conservative leadership in the House of Lords."

IN THE Paris *Democratie* of February 13 is a list of the penny subscriptions being collected in the provinces for the purposes of erecting a monument to Victor Noir. This list, called "Souscription Republicaine," is made up of the following curious entries *inter alia*:—A young Republican lady who commiserates the misfortune of Mdlle. Aubenas (the fiancee of the luckless journalist), fifty centimes; a Phalansterian or Fourierist, twenty centimes; five *detenus politiques*, a martyr of liberty and his workmen, one franc; an enemy of the Chassepot, a new Radical, a Republican widow, give ten centimes each. A young lady "who loves Bohemia and the life thereof" joins a dozen friends in the common subscription of one franc; a freethinker, a socialist, and a friend of democracy, give each ten centimes. A M'me Leon, who is a lemonade retailer and a friend of justice, gives five francs; an honest man and an enemy of Cæsarism in general and of Bonapartism in particular, give each twenty-five centimes. An enemy of the *calotte* (skull-cap worn by Catholic priests), a Red Republican, and a young lady friend of Victor Noir, send in moderate subscriptions. And so the list goes on—the sum total standing at 328 francs. A queerer subscription list never came under our eyes; and, even with the fair knowledge of the various socialist denominations, it is difficult to make out all the saints by which these outspoken donors swear. Some of the entries are wholly untranslatable, and the whole thing suggests the oddest mixture of democratic passions and Bohemian friendships, slang, and socialism.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says that the prayer-books and hymn-books translated into Russian, and published at the expense of the Russian Government for the use of Protestants and Catholics, contain important falsifications which have been introduced by the official translators with the object of bringing both these denominations as near as may be to the Russian orthodox faith. Passages which treat of those doctrines in which Protestantism and Catholicism differ from the orthodox faith are altered in such a manner as to prove on the contrary that there is no appreciable difference between the three persuasions. In the Lutheran Church at Moscow, whose pastor, Mosing, has for some time conducted the service in Russian, a new Russian psalter has been introduced instead of Luther's translation of the Psalms, which bears the title of "A Present for Orthodox Christians." These falsifications are severely blamed by many, and described as a manœuvre which must greatly disgust both Protestants and Catholics.

—Colonel Baker, who made the attack on the Piegan Indians, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., and his parents still reside there. His friends in his native town warmly defend him against the charge of inhumanity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SCIENTIFIC LECTURE,

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Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES.

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"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
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'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
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☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING. Choral Service. Seats free. This evening at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 250 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.

3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

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The quality and style of the Clothing kept by ROCKHILL & WILSON not only entitle them to the appellation of

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But so much more excellent are they than the Clothes made by any other house for the Philadelphia market, that all Philadelphians, and all the people who deal at Philadelphia, acknowledge them to be

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[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

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LOST.

LOST, CERTIFICATE No. 128, FOR ONE Share of Stock in the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, in the name of DANIEL GREENE. As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.

S. KILPATRICK, Secretary,
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March 22, 1870. 3 22 w5t

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Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc., etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1870.

The Rice Library.

A somewhat remarkable sale has taken place here within the past day or two. It is that of the Rice Library, one of the most interesting in the country. The auctioneer was the aged bibliopole, Mr. John Sabin, who exerted his talents with great effect up to the hour of midnight. Many of the volumes were bound in an exceedingly rich and beautiful manner. Among these which brought the highest prices were the "Fables of Æsop," which brought twenty dollars; "Lake Superior," twenty dollars; "Ethan Allen's Account of His Capture," nearly three hundred dollars; a Sermon before the Court of Election at Boston in the year 1679, twenty-eight dollars; the Proceedings of the Board which tried Major Andre, sixty-seven dollars; Andre's Cow Chace, two hundred and sixty-five dollars. The binding of some of these volumes, which I saw and examined privately before they were put up for auction, was very beautiful, and caused the bevy of *connoisseurs* around to go into raptures over it.

Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Broken Hearts.

Some time ago Miss Marietta Dickerson became acquainted, at Centreport, L. I., with an interesting widower, who had three points to recommend him—he was positively young, comparatively good-looking, and superlatively blessed with three lovely children. Miss Dickerson says that he made love to her. *He* says he didn't. She says that then he became indifferent to her. *He* says he didn't. She says that finally he concluded to dispense with her services, and recommended her to bury the past in oblivion. *He* says he didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't. In fact he denies everything *in toto*. The trial is to be resumed and probably concluded to-day. She lays her damages at $10,000.

Senator Norton's Decrepit Old Woman.

The stroller along Broadway at any hour in the afternoon, between 4 and 6, must occasionally have noticed an exceedingly decrepit old woman taking the sun there along with the gay promenaders, between Fourth and Eighth streets. Indeed, there is nothing else for her to take, except she made an assault upon the flower-stands, where little bouquets of violets are already being sold. The back of this old woman was almost at right angles to her legs, and the palsy rippled over her like a wave. But Broadway promenaders are not a charitable set, and beggars may walk from one end of that thoroughfare to another without getting enough for a substantial meal. Fortunately, however, the right-angled valetudinarian was espied by Senator Norton, who at that moment happened to be sunning himself in the vicinity of the New York Hotel. Whether a good dinner had anything to do with it, or whether it was a mere lunch of ale and oysters that thus beautifully exhaled themselves in the form of charity, I cannot pretend to determine; but certain it is that, pitying the forlorn condition of the old woman, he contributed a greenback from his own pocket and mulcted his companions in an equal amount. The consequence was that the scalene-angled septuagenarian — for all her angles were unequal by this time—was sent upon her way rejoicing, and with more money in her pocket than she will probably ever make in one day again.

A Word for Journalists.

Permit me to depart for a little from the "isms" which I am in the way of writing, and utter a word or two of protest against the habit which clergymen and people generally, who know little or nothing of the subject, practise with respect to journalists and journalism. It seems to be the prevalent idea of parties outside of journalism that every one within it is devoted to dissipation and destruction. Even Mr. Beecher, in his speech yesterday over the body of the late George Wakeman, made some remarks which told very severely against newspaper people generally. The fact is, that newspaper men can no more afford to be dissipated than the members of any other professions can. The very nature of their business precludes their being unpunctual. Take reporters, for instance, the class who are usually most vituperated, and who, more than any other classes of newspaper writers, are most exposed to the temptations of drink and its kindred allurements. The reporter of a big morning newspaper leads a very industrious and punctual life. In New York, and I presume in Philadelphia and all large cities, he is kept at work from the noon of day until past the noon of night, and if he happens to be engaged upon an afternoon paper as well, his hours of toil are still further prolonged. If he would meet with but a moderate degree of success in his business, he has no time for drink. The nature of his employments is such as to necessitate a clear head and the command of all his faculties. To be sure, favoritism and the possession of unusual talents will for a time retain his place to a newspaper man who is habitually dissipated; but these are the exceptional cases, from which no one has a right to argue as though they formed the rule.

Mr. Eaton's Condition.

Some weeks ago Mr. Dorman B. Eaton was attacked in the street by some ruffian who, using some instrument in his onslaught, dealt him a murderous blow in the back of the neck and middle of the spine. He was conveyed home, attended by his physicians, and up to this moment has been unable to see visitors, to sit up, or even to be read to, and has suffered agonies beyond the experience or even conception of ordinary sufferers. Taking advantage of this fact, the *Sun*, for some enmity, the cause of which is best known to itself, attacked this inoffensive man, made it out that his sufferings were the just result of a drunken debauch, and through the medium of Mr. Dana's pen dealt him blows harder to forgive than those of the would-be assassin. The fact is that Mr. Eaton is as unacquainted with debauches as Mr. Dana is himself, is a man of temperate habits, and that the attack upon him by the *Sun* was wholly unjust and outrageous.

Artists' Brooklyn Reception.

The artists of Brooklyn give their second reception next Monday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. These are always regarded as extremely elegant and stylish affairs. Fashionable people flock thither from New York, and the most distinguished people of Brooklyn are to be seen there. The affair will be more than ordinarily brilliant next Monday night, for the reason that on the occasion of the last reception there was a terrific snow storm, which caused it to be a failure. ALI BABA.

—The Boston *Transcript* reports that a little four-year-old girl, who was taken to see the ballet, expressed a wish on her return home to dictate a letter to her father, and did it as follows:—"Dear papa, I have been to see some ladies dance. They danced on their toes. They had no feet; their toes were on the ends of their legs."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Frou-Frou* will be performed for the last time this evening.

Miss Laura Keene will have her farewell benefit to-morrow evening instead of on Friday, as previously announced.

On Saturday Mr. J. H. Jack will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will appear this evening in his eccentric personation of "Sam."

AT THE ARCH *Heart's Ease* will be performed this evening, with Lotta in the leading *role*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will have a testimonial benefit on Monday, when *Frou-Frou* will be performed.

THE PATTI CONCERTS.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that Miss Carlotta Patti will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, and a matinee on Saturday. Miss Patti will be supported by Mr. Theodore Ritter, Mr. J. F. Prume, Mr. Henry Squires, and Mr. Joseph Hermanns. These will be Miss Patti's last appearances in this city previous to her departure for California and South America. The sale of seats will commence on Monday at Trumpler's and at the Academy.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the funny interlude of *The Wigmaker*, with other attractions, will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a combination of mirth, melody, and mimicry will be presented this evening for the entertainment of the public.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of wonderful and amusing feats of magic this evening at the Assembly Building.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT will be given at Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's church, Tenth and Filbert streets, to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the opening of the new organ. A number of popular artists will appear, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall. Many of the pictures in this panorama were painted by artists of celebrity, and they admirably illustrate Bunyan's great prose poem.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood: when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

Prices reduced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

FOX—HARDING.—On March 22, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Lycett, Mr. RAIMOND D. FOX to Miss ERNESTINE HARDING.

KOONS—GREINER.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 22, by the Rev. Jos. A. Seiss, D. D., CHARLES F. KOONS to ANNA M., daughter of William M. Greiner.

DIED.

BARCROFT.—On the 19th instant, STACY B. BARCROFT, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. 5*

BRADY.—On the 20th instant, MARY BRADY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Brady, No. 2329 Carroll street, above Cumberland, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To be interred in St. Ann's Church.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM BROWN, Jr., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 606 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. 1t

CHAMBERS.—On the morning of the 21st instant, after a severe and lingering illness, KATE CHAMBERS, wife of William Chambers, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Henry Cummings, Sr., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 248 Chester street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KRAUSE.—On the 20th instant, ANNIE KRAUSE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 335 Main street, Pottstown, Pa., on Thursday, March 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Douglassville.

LUKENS.—On the 22d instant, at his residence, Plymouth, Pa., REUBEN LUKENS, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sixth-day, the 25th instant, at 10½ A. M. Conveyance will be at Conshohocken to meet the 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia (Ninth and Green). Interment at Laurel Hill. *

SIMPSON.—On the evening of the 21st instant, FANNIE SIMPSON, sister of George Simpson, of Chesnut Hill. *

WOLF.—On Monday, the 21st instant, JAMES T., eldest son of Jonathan and Ann T. Wolf.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1705 Park avenue, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. *

CARPETINGS.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates.

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.

3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

3 14 mwflm HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp5

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

BARTLETT,

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

MADE ON HIS IMPROVED LASTS.

UNRIVALLED

FOR COMFORT,

FOR BEAUTY,

FOR DURABILITY.

A ready fit may always be obtained from his large stock of

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 South SIXTH Street,

Above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of

Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins,
Doylies,

Of entirely new and elegant patterns.

Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,

AND ALL VARIETIES OF

House-furnishing Dry Goods.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

ALSO,

An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

3 9 wthstu10urp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

3 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED,

Our Spring Supply of

White Goods,
Embroideries,
Piques, Etc.

The largest assortment we have ever offered, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

VICTORIA LAWN, TUCK MUSLINS,
BISHOP LAWN, PUFF MUSLINS,
INDIA LINEN, FIG. SWISS MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTS, FRENCH MULL MUSLINS,
JACONETS, STRIPE & PLAID CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS, " " NAINSOOKS,
DIMITIES, " " ORGANDIES,
SOFT CAMBRICS, TARLETANS, Etc. Etc.

Figured,
Striped, and
Check Piques,
Welts, Lace Tidies,
Printed Percales and Linens,

New and elegant patterns, warranted fast colors, together with a choice and new assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,
EDGINGS,
INSERTINGS,
BANDS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HDKFS.,
ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

3 21 mwf8trp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER SOURCES:

Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Satin Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins; Plaid Organdies.
8-4 French Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, and Victoria Lawns.
Piques, 25, 30, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 70, 75 cents.
Corded Piques, 30½, 50, 62½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31, 37½, fine qualities.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings.
Guipure Bands, Dimity Bands, etc.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 16, 20 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25 and 31 cents.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS,

Bought at the very lowest prices for gold, consisting of

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bird's-eye Linens, Shirting Linens and Linen Towellings by the yard.
New Spring Delaines, Black Silks, Black Alpacas etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

3 5wf N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—500 dozen Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs, printed borders, 8 and 10 cents.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 per pair.

JOB LOTS OF DRESS SILKS

At and Under Specie Prices.

3000 yards (job lots) of COLORED DRESS SILKS at nearly ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
Colored Dress Silks at $1·87½, were $2.
Colored Dress Silks at $1·50, were $2·25.
Colored Dress Silks at $1·75, were $2·50.
Colored Dress Silks at $2, were $2·75.
Colored Dress Silks at $2·25, were $3.

300 YARDS BLACK CORDED SILKS at $1·15, worth $1·50.

GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 to $6.
PLAID SUMMER SILKS at 87½ cents.
FANCY SILKS, $1·10 to $2 50.

JAPANESE SILKS, PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPE, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.

NEW CORDED SILK POPLINS, $1, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½.

Satin Stripe French Poplins at 75, were $1·50.
Alpaca Poplins, Spring Shades, 31 to 56 cents.
Mottled Poplins for Suits, 25 to 62½ cents.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

Turner & Co. send us *Putnam's Magazine* for April, which has the following table of contents:—

"American Dress," Professor de Vere; "A Queen of Society," Colonel J. W. Deforest; "Concerning Charlotte" (concluded), M. C. P.; "A Night on the Mississippi" (in war time), Ross Guffin; "Insect-Life in Winter," S. F. Cooper; "Madrid, from Noon till Midnight," A. A. Adee; "The Eastern Portal to the Pole," Professor T. B. Maury; "In Extremis," Edw. Renaud; "A Woman's Right," IV, Mrs. M. C. Ames; "The New South—what it is Doing and what it Wants," Ed. de Leon; "Predicatoriana: Old Sensation Preachers," Rev. J. Vila Blake; "Mary Russell Mitford," H. T. Tuckerman; "A Pompeian Enigma," Leonard Kip; "The American Doctrine of Neutrality;" "Editorial Notes;" "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor.

From Professor de Vere's paper entitled "American Dress" we make these extracts:—

Unfortunately, here also the tendency of republican institutions to level downward, at least as much as upward, has not failed to show its effects. Men in the so-called higher classes dress with a slovenliness, and an utter disregard to comfort as well as to comeliness, which is astonishing to the foreigner. If questioned on the subject, they reply, *more Americano*, by a question: Why should they do otherwise? Where the warehouse-porter dresses in all points like the millionaire in the counting-room, and where the maid claims the right to wear the best robes of her mistress, whenever she desires it, there is no longer any incentive for dressing really well and with special care. Even the slight peculiarities which mark the gentleman in England and on the Continent, the careful choice of well-matched colors, the plain but becoming cut of the clothes to suit the stout or the thin man, and the cold or the warm season, and above all the fineness and spotless purity of the linen, are rarely noticed in American society. All such special care bestowed upon matters of dress would excite attention and might become an impediment in courting popularity. The favorites of the people, the rulers of the nation, are all of them more or less self-made men; they have been sitting cross-legged on the tailor's bench or they have been flatboatmen on the Mississippi, or carried loads of wood into town; and however little this may interfere with the development of stern integrity, brilliant genius, and matchless valor, it produces outward results very different from those which are caused by careful training in childhood and hereditary good-breeding. The American citizen must not dress better, even if he have the taste and the leisure to do so, than the idol of a nation or the victorious chieftain.

The "clothing store" is every man's tailor, and the supply, manufactured by the hundred thousand, is sent from the great trade centres to every part of the Union. The man who from the Hub of the Universe directs the intellectual life of the nation, dresses exactly like the Nevada miner in his meeting-house costume, and the incorrigible Rebel of Georgia cannot be distinguished from the loyal clerk in the departments at Washington, nor the pious divine from the blatant Mormon in the City of the Saints.

Young men, of course, are capable of the folly of dressing in European style: they have their morning and their dinner costume; they dress for the country and for the opera—as long as their tailors' bills are paid from the paternal purse or Cupid spurs them on and they move in "the bloom of young desire and purple light of love." But the change is as distressing as it is sudden, when the motive is withdrawn. No sooner has Young Hopeful established himself in business or brought a mistress to his "princely mansion," than all such trifling attention to dress and outward appearance is forgotten, and he sinks without a sigh into the vast army of citizens, who all think and dress and act alike. Henceforth he loses his individuality. The wisp rarely absent from Lord Palmerston's lips, the white cravat of Guizot, and the famous "three hairs" of Bismarck, are of as little interest to him as the little hat and the gray greatcoat of Napoleon and the scrupulously correct costume of the Iron Duke; and yet these peculiarities are held by some not to be entirely uninteresting and unmeaning.

How the traveller on his weary way through the Union sighs for some change of costume! How he loathes the unfailing black coat and tall hat! The everlasting costume, varied at best only by more or less beard, meets him in the counting-room and at the horse-race, at the political barbecue and in nine pulpits out of ten; the gambler behind his faro table sits there in dress coat and "beaver," as national custom has it, and so does the judge on his bench; dress coat and "beaver" travel on crowded stages in outlying territories, and follow the plough in ancient homesteads. It is said that political feelings did for a time at least hold out some hope that there might arise a variety of costume; the Northern Boys in Blue loved to see themselves dressed in blue, and appeared in square-toed boots and regular dress coats on solemn occasions, while the men in gray preferred the Confederate color, abhorred square-toes, and indulged, for the sake of opposition mainly, in vast frockcoats hanging down to the feet. Two such costumes have become almost historical: The leader, who maintained his ground so long against immensely superior numbers and gross imbecility in the councils of his chief, has become endeared to the Southerner in his gray citizen's dress, which harmonizes so well with the placid, lofty features and the silvery hair and beard. The other is the stereotype bridegroom of the Southwest: patent-leather boots, glossy broadcloth from head to foot, with vast overflowing skirts, white satin vest with a superb diamond pin in the embroidered and frilled bosom, and—a patent paper-collar.

It must be added, however, that if the American shows in his dress neither remarkable taste nor strongly marked character, he is on the other hand infinitely superior to the European, *en masse*, in point of cleanliness and abundance of clothing. The foreigner may rarely meet with a really well-dressed gentleman, but he will still more rarely come in contact with that untidiness which instinctively recalls the tiny basins and miniature pitchers of the water-abhorring German or the discolored hands of many a Frenchman, who is evidently not "well off for soap;" and, better still, he will see no rags in the States. This is not merely the effect of the facility with which employment is found and good wages are obtained, but also of the self-respect which republican institutions develop in every citizen. Every man feels that he has a voice in the affairs of his country, and that he is therefore sure to be respected in proportion as he commands the respect of others. This consciousness of his own rights and his power, this court which is paid him by every candidate for office, from the aspirant to the White House down to the ambitious town sergeant, and the certainty that there is no social barrier in his way to the highest place in the land—all these give him a sense of his own dignity, which instinctively seeks utterance in a becoming dress and a more or less dignified carriage.

Nature has endowed the American lady with a profusion of rich gifts, far beyond their less favored sisters abroad. If really great beauties are comparatively rare—and even on this point the diversity of taste may lead to a difference of opinion—the majority of women are more than merely fair. They are almost without exception delicately made, and in this respect very different from the robust type of the English girl of the period, with her ruddy color, her full form, and her deep, masculine voice, and still more different from the heavy, angular German girl, who combines so mysteriously an immense amount of sentimentality with an unlimited appetite. The neck and the extremities are uniformly so small that European establishments have to make collars, gloves, and shoes, especially for the American market, certain sizes of these three articles being utterly unsalable in Europe. Hence, when the American girl reaches her national heaven, Paris, and has been for a few weeks in the hands of French artists, she is simply perfection. She outshines the Parisian on her own privileged ground. Elderly men will remember a fair New York beauty, who visited Paris when the Emperor was still President, and the *furore* her exquisite toilettes created, whenever she appeared at the opera, at the Elysee, or at the Bois. Younger men need not be reminded of the recent rivalry between one of their beautiful countrywomen and the brilliant Metternich, and the desperate but futile efforts made by the great arbiter of fashion to wrest the crown of victory from her hands. Combining great natural advantages in beauty and grace with admirable taste and an almost instinctive perception of the becoming, American women abroad very easily outstrip all competitors in the art of dressing.

All the more is it to be regretted that their taste at home has been vitiated by fierce competition, so as to make them prefer richness of texture, brightness of color, and often simple costliness, to what is handsome in itself or becoming in individual cases. From the days of Mad'lle Victorine, Parisian *modistes* have had their show-rooms for their country-women, another for English ladies, and still another for transatlantic visitors: in the first are seen things pretty and elegant, but cheap; in the second, marvellous structures, specially designed to please the peculiar taste of Miladi; and in the third, the most expensive articles, the most gorgeous costumes. But worse still is behind. When the great New York milliner performs her semi-annual pilgrimage to the Mecca of Fashion, she knows full well how happily the interests of her purse agree with the taste of her customers, and she selects only the most striking and most expensive of novelties. These, and these only—often worn by none but the demi-monde, but endorsed by the prestige of her name—become the fashion, and the American ladies, to their great injury, forego the immense variety of less showy and less costly articles of dress, which enable the Frenchwoman, in her judicious selection of what is really pretty and becoming to her size, color, and character, to appear always to great advantage at very little expense. And if this is the penalty paid by the fashionable lady of New York and New Orleans—where alone fashions are directly imported—sad is the fate of the American lady in the remoter inland town. Never was there known in history such abject slavery to fashion; not even in the saddest days of Germany, when she was Frenchified from the courts of her forty odd princes down to the humblest home of the green grocer. If Flora McFlimsey wears crimson gloves, the epidemic spreads like wildfire, and in a few weeks every lady, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has bloody hands. If Mme. La Mode proclaims the crinoline defunct, the dresses collapse instantly all over the Union, and present marvellous shapes in the insane desire to obey the edict before the newly-devised substitute can be procured. As every woman is a lady—as Biddy, the Irish maid, dresses as nearly as she can like her mistress, and even Dinah, the scullion, now has entered the lists—the trade in fashions is brisk beyond all conception. The example of New York is followed by the great milliners in the large cities of each State; from these centres the smaller towns are supplied, and thanks to the matchless facility of travelling and of conveying goods to vast distances by means of express agencies, the last novelty reaches the most remote regions in an incredibly short time. The traveller can hardly overtake them, and is pretty sure to find the farmer's wife in the Far West in a costume he has seen in Broadway, and to meet the last style of a bonnet that came over in the same vessel with him in every shop-window throughout the land. At least he will recognize a faint resemblance; for the exaggeration increases with the distance from New York, the great metropolis of the Union; and the short dress, which nearly touched the mud-defiled pavement of the city, has shrunk up above the boot-tops by the time it has reached the South, while the little rosebud in the coquettish hat has bloomed forth into a colossal bouquet, glowing in all the colors of the rainbow.

But the sad effects of this universal and almost slavish submission to fashion are not limited to the injury done to taste and propriety; they go much further and do more fatal damage. As economy is an almost unknown virtue in this land of plenty, so that even a five years' war could not teach it, the good people of the South and their women dress as richly and brilliantly now as ever. No one thinks of wearing last season's finery, or turning a half-worn dress to make it serve a second year. To be suspected of being too poor to buy new articles of dress for every one of the four seasons of the year, would be a misfortune; but to have to wear old-fashioned things—that horror could not possibly be borne! And yet there are hard-hearted fathers and brutal husbands who will not—perhaps cannot—afford the enormous outlay, and the result is that the pouting damsel stays away from church, or marries the first man who offers, merely that she may have the means of dressing well; while the discontented wife finds a pretext to visit another State, where generous laws and a whole-souled judge grant her a divorce, so that she may marry a richer husband. What matters it that blood is shed in consequence, that murder is committed, and disgrace covers her and her children? She finds renowned divines willing to sanction the fearful act, she is supported and praised by her sisters "in solemn council assembled," and famous authors use her name to fill religious papers with rapturous eulogies on Free Love!

This extravagant fondness for fashionable and expensive dress has, of course, its happy effects also, according to the same theory which makes the French Emperor order his guests at Versailles or Compeigne to make five "toilettes" a day, that trade may be benefited, and induces powerful potentates in Germany graciously to patronize gambling saloons, that the poor of their miniature realm may be supported by foreign visitors. Millions flow into the treasury of the United States from the high duties imposed upon silks and laces; a Stewart grows rich in almost every large city, and builds marble palaces from the profits he makes on the sale of what here is called dry goods, and opulent milliners drive their phaetons in the park or on the shellroad. There is not a village of a few thousand inhabitants that could not at needs supply the means of dressing a lady in a style fit for Piccadilly or the Champs Elysees; and what in Europe is still largely the exclusive property of the high-born and wealthy is here, in true republican style, within reach of every one who is willing to spend a few dollars—for there seems never to be a question as to the ability. This produces two pleasing results. In the first place, American women, throughout the length and breadth of the land, are infinitely better dressed than their sisters in Europe. Go to the smallest inland town—go to country-seats remote from railway and stage line—go even to the border States, where civilization in its highest type comes still in immediate contact with savage life, and everywhere you will find persons well dressed and looking unmistakable ladies. The slender figure, no doubt, sets off the simple dress, the small hand instinctively seeks Jouvin's gloves, and the pretty foot demands a small, well-fitting boot; but there is always more or less taste to be seen in the choice of the colors and the fit of the dress. The bold mixture of colors so fatal to the attractions of English girls, the pinched look produced by the habitual rigorous economy of German ladies, and the careless slovenliness so often seen in Italian women, are rarely found in America. The facilities and cheap rates of travelling enable almost every girl in the land to visit the larger cities occasionally, and her observant eye and quick wit enable her soon to find out what is the prevailing style, and to acquire a general idea of what is suitable and what is becoming. The thorough-bred provincial air, which is such a constant source of amusement to the traveller in the Old World, hardly exists in the States; and the inmate of a log-cabin in the territories often looks as well dressed and as aristocratic in bearing as many a high and noble lady abroad.

Hence, also, the almost marvellous facility with which the American lady adapts herself to foreign habits and foreign styles of dress. Many a fair daughter of this favored land was born in a humble cottage, sent to a public school, and compelled to earn her livelihood by the work of her hand or the teaching of children. She may have married, when she was quite young and unused to the ways of the world, an industrious mechanic, a modest schoolmaster, or a youthful barrister. She has risen with her husband from step to step, rarely seeing the world, till one fine day she awakes to find herself the wife of a foreign minister. She crosses the ocean, she appears at court, she mingles with the highest in the land, and as there is not a trace of awkwardness in her manner, so her dress is in perfect keeping with her new station in life, and she wears her unwonted splendor with the same simple ease and perfect grace which in Europe are deemed the precious prerogative of the high-born. Nor must the *revers de la medaille* be forgotten. The sudden rise is not more frequent than the sudden fall; the ambassador is recalled by a new President, the millionaire sees his wealth take wings in a day of panic in Wall street, the owner of thousands of slaves is left penniless by a President's proclamation, and the wife has to lay aside her splendor and to exchange her velvets and her diamonds for simple calicoes and modest ribbons.

But, with the same innate dignity and outward grace, she remains the lady still in her homely dress, and gives to the cheapest materials and plainest forms a charm which neither poverty nor seclusion from the great world can ever efface. This rare gift of the American lady was most signally exhibited during the late civil war, when the Southern States were for five years almost hermetically closed to the outer world, and the ladies of the South were compelled, from destitution as well as from sheer ignorance of foreign fashions, to dress as well as they could. And yet English travellers and Continental officers, who saw them during that time, bear uniform witness to the unmistakable *cachet* of good-breeding which they knew to impress upon toilettes, which under all other circumstances would have appeared most odd and extraordinary. There was something indescribably touching, we are told, in the homely, unadorned costume in which ladies reared in luxury, and even splendor, would welcome British lords and French princes in bare rooms; their calicoes were worn with a distinction, and their homespun fitted with an elegance, which made them only the more attractive, and reminded the visitors that the carpets had been transformed into blankets, and the silk curtains into coverlids, while the fair owners spent their days in nursing the wounded and working for the ill-clad soldiers in the field.

Since the war, however, the tendency to extravagance which has taken possession of the American people has not failed to affect the fair sex also, and naturally shows itself most in the injury it has done to their native good taste. Still, there is a very perceptible difference in this respect also, between the dress of the North and the South, the East and the West. As all the levelling power of republicanism has never yet succeeded in totally effacing the differences which climate, soil, and occupation produce in men's speech and manner, so fashion also has to bend, *bon gre mal gre*, to the same influences. The down-eastern girl, strong in her well-trained mind and almost masculine independence, is apt to affect stern simplicity in dress; she eschews bright colors and ornate fashions; she wears stout shoes, thick waterproofs, and loves to cut her hair short. New York is far more cosmopolitan, representing, in countless varieties of dress, the wonderful mixture of nationalities that make up her population, and bearing, like a true metropolis, no distinctive mark of her own. Very different, indeed, is, in this respect, the southernmost city, New Orleans, where ladies dress in genuine French style, having Paris fashions imported directly, and copying them with matchless taste and brilliant success. As a traveller makes his way from New York southward, he notices, not without an occasional smile of amusement, how the sober colors of the North gradually give way to brighter shades; how flounces grow in number and bows in size; how flowers begin to abound in the hair and on hat and bonnet, and a slight tendency to exaggeration becomes more and more visible, tempered and restrained from running into extremes only by admirable good taste. If he travels westward, a similar change will attract his attention; but here it is a growing fondness for the richest stuffs and the most expensive jewelry, till he meets the Western belle, still in her teens, but fairly bending under the weight of the heavy silk of her dress and the number and size of her diamonds.

Take it all in all, the Americans dress remarkably well—far better, as a people, than any other nation on earth. It is true, the number of men and women who can be said to dress really very well is but small; but, what is of far greater importance, when we endeavor to read the character of a people in its outward appearance, the number of downright ill-dressed persons is still smaller; and the immense majority show, by the happy *juste milieu* which they observe in all matters concerning dress, that the Americans prove here also that good taste, sound judgment, and legitimate self-respect which, applied to subjects of higher importance, have made them the leading nation of the world.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Turner & Co. send us the April number of *The Atlantic*, which has the following list of articles:—"Joseph and his Friend," iv; "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," "The Advent Preacher," "Through the Woods to Lake Superior," "Courage," "A Lumberwoman," "Reviving Virginia," "The Lauson Tragedy," i; "Right and Left," "My Triumph," "The Gods of Wo Lee," "The Blue-Jay Family," "Peter Pitchlynn, Chief of the Choctaws," "An Alpine Home," "Reviews and Literary Notices," "Bjornson's Tales—'Red as a Rose is She.'"

From the article on the Chinese in California, entitled "The Gods of Wo Lee," we quote as follows:—

The Chinese in California have no regular day for religious services. Our Sabbath they observe as a general holiday: then the barbers and the market-men and the opium-dealers and the eating-houses do a driving business; and if the day be fair, the stranger in the Quarter will have a view of joyous and careless and exuberant life that he cannot soon forget. There are festivals for one or another of the gods on nearly a third of the days in the year, but only a few of them require universal observance on the part of the people. The temples are open continually, and can be engaged for the day or the hour by any one wishing service. There are no priests or public teachers, but the gods are severally waited on by a number of attendants.

The decorations of the temples are unique and not easy to describe. The image is generally in a niche or recess, on a platform about four feet high. The altar is like a large and heavy table; over it is the sacred fire—a lamp kept forever burning; on it are tall, slender candlesticks, with copper vessels in which incense and offerings are burned. On each side of the room is the row of "eight holy emblems"—staves six or seven feet long, with a fan or an axe or a knife at the upper end. In one of the rear corners is a bell or a gong, with which the attention of the god may be attracted. There are numerous tablets fastened to the walls and ceilings, made of wood, four or five feet long by fifteen or twenty inches wide, mostly red or yellow in color, covered with Chinese letters which may be sentences of thanks or praise, or lines from some of the classics. In one temple is a stove, wherein are burned pictures of whatever one would like to send to the dead. Banners of strange device greatly abound. There are rich vases for flowers: bronze lions or dragons to watch by the god; mats for kneeling worshippers; rolls of prayers printed on yellow paper; chandeliers glittering with cut glass; canopies and curtains of gorgeous silk; the god's great seal of authority: cloths with fantastic birds worked in gold thread; slabs of bronze, with hundreds of small human figures in bas-relief; carvings of wood that no white man can understand; scrolls with notices and injunctions to visitors; cups in which divining-slips are kept; bundles of incense-sticks like pipe-stems for size; fragrant sandal-wood tapers, and through the room a languid odor of foreign lands. The worshipper brings in his offering of rice or fruits or dressed chicken, places it on the altar, lights the tapers and his incense of some strongly scented mixture, and then drops on his knees and inaudibly recites his prayers while the attendant strikes half a dozen blows on the bell or gong. As he did so at my first visit, I thought of Elijah and the prophets of Baal:—"Cry aloud; either he is talking, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked."

Wo Lee worships in his own way and at his own pleasure such of the gods as he chooses to adore. If he is in bad luck, he goes to the temple and prays for good luck; if his business prospers, he goes there and renders thanks; he asks for guidance in new undertakings; he makes prayers for the recovery of friends from illness; he brings offerings for a safe journey to his old home; he puts up a tablet of praise when he arrives from shipboard; he burns incense on the death of his children; he seeks counsel from the gods when he is in distress; he presents wine and fruits after escape from calamity; he bows down and implores help against his enemies; he beats his head on the floor before Kwan Tae when the courts refuse him protection. He ascribes frowns and favors, troubles and blessings, joys and sorrows, to the higher powers; and his whole round of yearly life is interfused with the forms and dignities and ceremonials of religion. His faith may be cold to our hearts, and his pomps frivolous or blasphemous in our eyes; but in such light as he has he walks, with ready and sincere acknowledgment of human dependence on superhuman aid and mercy. His precepts are moral and kindly precepts; the adornment of his house is a salutation of good-will; he respects old age, and keeps green the memory of the wise fathers; the lessons of his youth taught him to look upward, and in his mature years he does not forget this teaching. Such we shall find him to be when we really begin the work of trying to Christianize him—a man of great faith in superior intelligence, but almost immovable in devotion to many gods whereto he can give visible form and body; of high reverence for powers and abilities greater than those of earth, but materialistic in all his conceptions, and blind to our ideas of Christ and the Father.

He is a great believer in spirits, particularly in those with an evil disposition. His upper world is peopled by gods, and his under world by multitudes of devils. Numbers of his kinsfolk are professional devil-killers, and their services are often in demand to rid houses of these unwelcome visitors. During my stay in California a dwelling at Sacramento became infested, and thereby ensued a high commotion in the Chinese Quarter. The exorcist or devil-killer was summoned, and four or five hours of hard work slew or drove out the evil spirits. He burned incense before the family or household god, and fervently repeated many and diverse prayers; he mouthed numerous curses, wrote them with red ink on yellow paper, burned them on a porcelain plate, and stirred the ashes into a cup of water. He filled his mouth with this holy water, took a stout sword in one hand, and in the other held an engraved bit of wood weighty with virtue for the overthrow of demons. Then he stamped up and down the rooms in a vigorous manner, thrusting and brandishing his sword, holding aloft his magic wand, spurting water from his mouth in every direction, commanding the devils in his loudest voice to depart, yelling and howling and cursing and fighting, till the police hustled through the awed and excited crowd, swooped down on the magician, decided straightway that the devils were all in him, and so carried him, panting and exhausted, to the watch-house, there to meditate on the ways of the 'Melican man, and renew himself for further fearful encounters with the evil spirits that vex the good Chinaman's peace and happiness.

My Oriental friend's religion has a considerable element of superstition. His almanac is filled with lucky and unlucky days. He sees signs and omens in everything. The gods give him a convenient excuse whenever he wants to break an engagement or evade a disagreeable duty. He has ivory pieces and silver rings and sandal-wood blocks for charms. He carries coins and bones in his pockets or tied by a string round his neck as guards against evil influences. He finds token of bad luck or good luck in the most common occurrences of every-day life. He is frightened at the appearance of certain birds, and rejoiced by an easterly wind on one particular day and a southerly breeze on another particular day. There is disaster in clouds of a peculiar form and color, and promise of good in the crackling of a fire or the flaming of a lamp. Calamity is hidden on every hand, and the gods or devils must continually be propitiated.

Events are forecast by lottery, and decided by divination. In the temple of Kwan Tae, one afternoon, I was anxious to know my chance for a safe journey homeward over the Pacific Railroad. I took up the cup of spiritual sticks, shook it well, and then drew out one of them; it was numbered, and the attendant turned to the corresponding number in his big yellow-leaved book of fortune and gave me this answer:—"The gods prosper the man of upright ways." It was impossible to evade my fate, and I came home without accident of any kind. Sun King said I could have my life mapped out for a year by going to one of the fortune-tellers and passing in the date of my birth and a lock of my hair. There was a cellar down in Jackson street where a fee of five dollars would give me an interview with the shade of Miles Standish or Cotton Mather; and three doors nearer to Dupont street was a man who could write me a correct history of my doings ten years backward or twenty years forward, and, in commiseration of my inferiority of race, would do it for nothing, too! I saw an astrologer of long beard and sinister face, for whom it was vouched that he could compel the stars to tell the date of any coming event; and my friend said that before deciding on the proposal to go into partnership with me as a dealer in tea and rice, he must consult the gods on three successive days.

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When a Chinaman dies, his body is at once placed on the ground or floor, so that his several distinct souls may have an opportunity to withdraw and enter upon their new stage of transmigration. It is then covered with a white cloth—white, and not black, being the Chinese color of mourning—and large quantities of provisions are set near for the refreshment of the dead man's spirit and other spirits supposed to be waiting to conduct it away. The undertaker told me that the cries and howls of the real and hired mourners at this stage of the burial ceremonies are most doleful; he had been present on many occasions, but even felt some nervousness when brought into the mourning-room. One thing a Chinaman must have if possible—a strong and elegant coffin. Frequently at the funerals there is a great beating of gongs and shooting of fire-crackers; this is to keep off bad spirits, and remind the gods that another soul has departed and will need attention in the upper world. Scraps of paper representing money are scattered about the house and along the road to the cemetery; these are propitiatory offerings to the gods of evil disposition for permission to bury the dead in peace and safety. Clothing of various kinds is put into the coffin, as are also at times cups or small baskets of rice and fruits for the soul's long journey. At the grave there are further supplies of food and drink, and things which it is supposed the spirit may want are burned in flames kindled with holy fire from the temple.

The officers of the Six Companies report that about eleven thousand of their countrymen have died in the United States, and that over six thousand bodies have already been sent back to China for final burial, while many more would be forwarded this winter and spring, prior to the great feast for the dead. Two of us had some talk with an educated Chinaman about this custom of sending home the remains of those who die here. It appears to rest on the belief that spirits constantly need earthly care and attention: and they love the body and forever remain near it, and are likely to be forgotten or overlooked if that is left in a strange land, among people not holding the Chinese view of the relation between the dead and the living. The Chinaman wishes, therefore, to be buried among his friends and ancestors, and religion and sentiment alike lead him to make provision for his body after death as well as before death. It is not necessary that the fleshy integument shall mingle with the soil of home, and, as a fact, in most cases only the bones of persons are removed to the ancestral grounds. Many men enter into arrangements with their company or associates as soon as they arrive here for the return of their bodies, and obligations of this kind are held to be as sacred as any that one can assume. In the earlier days of the immigration, provision for final burial at home was made by everybody; but a change of doctrine is taking place, and now one finds a considerable number of persons who are content to have their bodies and those of their relatives rest in America forever. The work of removal will go on for years, but the belief in its religious necessity is likely to disappear when our laws and customs permit the Chinaman to establish his permanent home under the stars and stripes.

The great religious festival of the Chinese year is that of Feeding the Dead. It is a movable feast, but always occurs in the spring, and generally near the end of our month of March. On that day the whole Chinese population of the Pacific slope suspends work. Then, as Wo Lee devoutly believes, the gates of the other world are set wide open, so that spirits of every age and condition may revisit the earth and enjoy the society of friends still in the body. Then the incense of thanksgiving is burned, and flowers tenderly and profusely laid upon every grave. Then tapers are lit at the tombs with fire from the temples, prayers of joy and penitence are offered to all the gods, while flame and smoke pass over to the spirits great quantities of things thought essential to perfect happiness in other spheres. Then the Chinese Quarter of San Francisco is temporarily transferred to the hills of the suburbs, and all classes go to the cemeteries with baskets and boxes and carts and wagons full of meats and fruits and wines. The observance of the day has its comic side, to be sure, as many other strange customs have; but Americans capable of looking at the ceremonies in a catholic spirit speak of them as being extremely touching and beautiful.

The social festivals are numerous, but, so far as I learned, not more than four or five of them are universally observed. These are New Year's, the harvest moon, All-souls day, the feast of lanterns, and the winter solstice. New Year's is the great festival. It occurs near the end of our month of January—this year on the 30th, and last year on the 10th of February. Then all business matters are adjusted, all accounts settled, quarrels reconciled, feuds healed; as far as possible the old must be finished ere the new is begun. Prayers are made in private and at the temples, offerings of food and drink are presented to the gods, incense is burned before the shrines of the dead, fire-crackers are exploded by the wagon-load, the red of joy is everywhere displayed, and tea and wines and fruits and sweetmeats are set out in profusion for all visitors. The feast of the harvest moon is more generally kept in the country and the villages than in San Francisco; it lasts two or three days, brings business to the astrologers, much gathering of persons out of doors, many civilities to strangers, thank-offerings to gods, great slaughter of pigs and chickens, and is in some respects not unlike our Thanksgiving day. The feast of All-souls is for the special benefit of spirits who have no living friends, and were not, therefore, provided for in the grand religious festival of March or April. It usually falls in the month of August. There is a procession in which images of certain gods are carried, and a generous display in the streets and on the balconies of houses of food and clothing and such other things as are either left at graves or burned in cemeteries at the annual Feeding of the Dead. On this as well as on all other occasions when meats are offered, what is not eaten by the gods or spirits may be put into the family larder for home consumption. It is useless trying to corner a Chinaman by asking if he believes that the spirits can eat and drink: he answers that there is more in the leg of a fowl than human eyes can see or human palates taste, and that his duty is at least done in cooking and presenting the best of what he has for the support of existence.

When Wo Lee comes to dwell with us, we shall have to consider his religious views and his festal customs, but his desire for amusement will hardly give us trouble or serious inconvenience. After a quaint fashion he greatly enjoys his holidays, but he is altogether too grave a man for anything like national sport. His ear for the concord of sweet sounds is so utterly unlike ours, that we may properly doubt if he has any ear at all. There are singing women in his gambling-shops, but he rarely concerns himself with the question whether their warbling is good or bad. He drops into his theatre occasionally, sits patiently through the long play, and then walks off with the air of one who has killed time rather than found delight. He is a social fellow, and somewhat given to going in crowds, but mostly chooses the mild excitement of a quiet chat over a pot of weak tea, or with a good pipe and plenty of tobacco. If he opens a place of amusement in Boston or New York, we may visit it sometimes to see his neat and curious jugglery, but if those at San Francisco are to be taken as a model, two or three evenings a year of his regular theatrical performances will be about as much at any of us can endure.

—From Turner & Co. we have received the following publications:—

Our Young Folks for April is filled with pleasant reading in various branches of literature. The illustrations are numerous and good.

The Riverside Magazine for April is also nicely illustrated, and it presents an excellent series of stories, sketches, and verses.

The Transatlantic for March 29, and *Every Saturday* and *Appleton's Journal* for March 26, are filled with good original and selected articles on a great variety of subjects. The last two named are finely illustrated.

Arthur's Home Magazine has a number of fashion plates giving the latest styles. Its literary contents are up to the usual standard of excellence.

The April number of *The Children's Hour* is filled with attractive pictures, poetry, and stories suitable for the entertainment of the little ones.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 407 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 25

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
smthstp No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

EUROPE.

The Victor Noir Homicide—Second Day of the Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

TOURS, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session at 11 A. M. to-day. Slight changes have been made in the arrangements of the court room, and the judges now sit at the upper end of the hall with the Procureur-General, and his assistants on the right, clerks and officers of the court in the centre, and the jury, prisoner, counsel, and reporters on the left. The rest of the room is devoted to spectators, but this space is very limited.

The first witness examined to-day was Milliere, who came into the court room between two officers. He gave his evidence with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Bonaparte to Rochefort was not a provocation, but an insult, and being asked why he wore arms, replied that he lived in a district outside of the city, and going home late at night, was obliged to carry arms for self-protection. He incidentally blamed the Government for delaying the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the court.

The Prince here rose and in an excited manner declared that Milliere and Grousset had both sworn that they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur-General insisted that the witness be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he should remain and give the remainder of the testimony. The court decided that the witness should remain, and he concluded his testimony.

Several of the servants of the accused were placed on the stand, and some of his personal friends were examined, but the latter damaged his defense by displaying too much zeal.

Paul Cassaignac was examined. He was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution. Larocco, who testified in favor of the accused, was at one point called to order by the court because he showed too much warmth.

All of the witnesses for the defense testified that they noticed a contusion on the Prince's cheek after the affray, but the physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face was placed on the stand and swore positively that he saw no signs of any contusion.

He was confronted by other witnesses, but repeated his statement. The audience was much excited by the contradiction.

De Fenio attempted to prove that the Prince did not shoot until Fouville had drawn a pistol, and also that a plot had been made against the life of the Prince before the affair of the Rue d'Auteuil; but the evidence failed to sustain the allegation. It is expected that Rochefort will be examined to-morrow.

PARIS, March 22.—The workmen of La Creuzot are again on a strike, but no disorders are reported.

Incidentals.

—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, April 7, as the annual State Fast Day, which some of the Boston ministers last fall wanted to have abolished.

—Rev. E. Watson, Presiding Elder of the Saratoga Methodist District, prayed, a few evenings ago, for the Legislature, "which seemed disposed to repeal even the ten commandments."

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Friday, by a two-thirds vote, passed to be engrossed a bill to allow husbands and wives to be witnesses for or against each other, both in civil and criminal suits.

—An Indiana lawyer recently charged a client $10 for collecting $9, but said he would not press him to pay the other dollar for a few days, if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

—The Wilmington (Del). *Commercial* decries premature croaking in regard to the peach crop, and says that never was the prospect for a good yield in Delaware and the adjoining counties of Maryland more cheerful than now.

—The firemen of Mobile have for many years made the 9th of April a gala day, and the ladies having charge of the orphans of the Confederate dead also appeal to the citizens to aid them on that day by attending a fair, held for the purpose of raising money to feed and clothe these children. It was on the 9th of April that Gen. Lee surrendered his army to General Grant.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,

WILLIAM T. BUTLER,

3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
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John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·38
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1051
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 44 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·20 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·21 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. These of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3¾, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1·55, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent. 11 1

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, President and General Superintendent. 11 1

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

1 21 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE SPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	3·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Satur

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COAL.

The Trade of Philadelphia in 1869 and Previous Years—The Amount Consumed in the City.

The number of tons of coal received in this city by railroad and canal since the year 1855 is set forth in the following statement:—

Year.	Railroad.	Canal.	Total.
1855	342,311	286,087	678,398
1856	338,189	322,533	660,722
1857	320,327	387,479	707,806
1858	278,088	480,383	758 471
1859	286,791	512,670	799,461
1860	305,819	495,084	800,903
1861	273,473	473,965	747,438
1862	316,631	290,583	607,214
1863	388,352	237,563	625,915
1864	373,070	307,430	680,500
1865	380,233	296,925	677,158
1866	475,189	421,555	896,714
1867	386,933	336,364	726,297
1868	697,277	255,767	952,044
1869	898,663	205,185	1,103,848

The apparent large increase in the last two years is caused by including in the figures the amount of coal delivered in those years in the suburbs which are included within the city limits.

Concerning the amount of coal consumed during the year in this city, *The Miners' Journal Coal Statistical Register for* 1870 says:—

"As near as we can ascertain, the consumption of coal in Philadelphia and vicinity in 1869 was as follows:

	Tons.
Received from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	898,663
Schuylkill Navigation	205,185
North Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh	171,296
Lehigh, via Delaware Division (estimated)	160,000
Anthracite	1,435,144
Cumberland and Broad Top (estimated)	300,000
Gas Coals (estimated)	140,000
Total consumption of Philadelphia	1,875,144

The *Register*, however, thinks that if "the papers in Philadelphia had seconded our efforts for years past, Philadelphia would now be consuming not less than 3,000,000 tons of coal." Perhaps so and perhaps not.

The quantity delivered at Port Richmond during the year 1869 by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was 2,362,972 tons, against 2,113,581 tons in 1868, and 2,121,199 tons in 1867. The distribution of coal by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad from Port Richmond during the year ending November 30, 1869, is given as follows in the *Miners' Journal Coal Statistical Register:*—

	Tons.		Tons.
To New Brunswick	5,582	North Carolina	4,361
Nova Scotia	1,677	South Carolina	9,382
[illegible]da	1,551	Georgia	7,327
Canada	81,246	Florida	4,057
Maine	37,433	Alabama	2 990
New Hampshire	[illegible]24	Louisiana	1,355
Vermont	[illegible]		422
Massachusetts	878,944	Texas	1,043
Rhode Island	145,401	California	1,120
Connecticut	100,156	Alaska	3,348
New York	611,457	Cuba	2,523
New Jersey	140,650	South America	1,380
Pennsylvania	206,693	Mexico	1,133
Delaware	12,237	West Indies	
Maryland	4,877		
Dist. of Columbia	59,608	Total tons	2,378,078
Virginia	49,827		

From the above it appears that there were shipped in 1869:—

	Tons.
East of New York	1,247,657
To New York	611,457
To New Jersey	140,630
To Philadelphia and vicinity	206,697
South of Pennsylvania	154,459
To foreign ports	17,182
Total tons	2,378,078

It will be observed that the quantity of coal shipped South and to foreign ports from Philadelphia is small, compared with the shipments to the East.

Local Odds and Ends.—The retail dealers on Eighth street are now reaping the benefit of the Board of Health's kindness. The way the dirty parties styled dust whirled into their stores yesterday would have astonished a Jerseyman.

—Carlton street, east of Fifteenth, is in a condition which attracts the attention of all parties except the right parties, *i. e.*, the Highway officials.

—Three of our city officials once stole a piece of copper pipe and sold it for six dollars to obtain Fourth of July money. Time works wonders.

—Of all the animals in the world none is more despised by true Democrats than the monkey. For further particulars see Campbell's Negromania and O'Byrne and Cochran's late speeches on "Live Issues."

—Chesnut Hill is to have a steam fire engine. Correct.

—Detective Callanan, whose name but rarely figures in the papers, is one of the hardest and most successful workers in the department, as every business man on Third street knows.

—On the northwest corner of Broad and Girard avenue is to be erected a marble mansion which will dwarf the elegant Jayne residence in point of beauty and spaciousness.

—The same set of "loafers" daily congregate at the Central Station hearings to view what many of them will some day undergo.

Intoxicated.—Officers Morris and English, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, last night found, floundering in the Delaware, two sailors. The officers, after much trouble, succeeded in rescuing them, and, after landing them on the dock, found that both were very drunk. Ascertaining the vessel they belonged to, Messrs. Morris and English procured a block and tackle, hoisted them on board, and left them to slumber in the hold.

The "Star" Course of Lectures.—Tomorrow evening one of the most interesting lectures of this course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Professor Robert E. Rogers, who will discourse upon the subject of "Chemical Forces." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous and brilliant experiments, such as the manufacture of ice by artificial means, and it will undoubtedly be both entertaining and instructive.

Correction.—We yesterday stated that Col. Sellers had issued an order forbidding Company A to appear at the Chesnut Street Theatre for the benefit of Captain Jack. In justice to the gentleman we would mention that Company A had volunteered to appear, but that the Captain had not consulted with his superior officer as to the matter; hence the trouble.

Violation of an Ordinance.—A colored individual named John Hunter, whilst propelling a pushcart along the pavement at Front and Market streets yesterday, was told by Officer Pidgeon to take to the street. This John refused to do. The officer then took him into custody, and Alderman Makin imposed the usual fine.

The Public Squares.—The public squares are to be opened on the 1st of May. The Commissioner of City Property is now making arrangements to have the same put in order. This morning his office was besieged by a large number of persons in search of employment in the parks.

The Bill Signed.—The Mayor has signed the bill approving the purchase of the River Farm, at the mouth of the Pennypack creek, containing about seventy-nine acres of upland and about sixty acres of marsh land, as the site for the House of Correction. The purchase-money is $25,000.

Sudden Death.—John Moore, aged 38 years, died suddenly in the cellar of the Third District Station House early this morning. The deceased had been a frequent lodger at the station house, and his death is supposed to have been the result of intemperance and self-exposure.

Vagrancy.—The Third District Station House was visited by only forty-three vagrants last night, whilst the Fifth district accommodated one hundred and eighteen.

United States Commissioner's Case.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle, at noon to-day, was arraigned Colonel L. J. Sherman on the charge of being one of the parties engaged in the "uttering" of bogus beer stamps.

James Merrihew, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, exhibited his cash book, showing the payment of money by telegraph order from New York to William Grover, who was held to bail yesterday upon a similar charge. The order was dated October 8, 1869. The order called for $62. The witness refused to violate confidence by divulging the tenor of the accompanying despatch, unless ordered to do so by the Commissioner. This was done, and the witness proceeded. The messages were in cipher:—

No. 21. New York, October 8, 1869.
William Grover, care J. Donnelly, Girard House. Telegraph Company will pay you $62 on demand. Look for letter. Charles Forster,
No. 86 Dey street.

No. 16. New York, October 6, '69—11-35 A. M.
William Grover, care J. Donnelly, Girard House. William H. Sherman will pay $62 to William Grover.
L. J. Sherman.

Answer immediately.

Andrew J. Wightman testified that he knew defendant in the latter part of October; Mr. Sherman complained very bitterly of bad treatment from Mr. Grover in the matter of getting up "this" twenty-five cent beer stamp, and stating that he had entered into an understanding with Grover, in September or October, to have the stamp gotten up; he said he had got some genuine stamps from a collector, whose name witness did not remember, to be used as a sample, from which a counterfeit plate was to be engraved. There was an express understanding between them that Sherman should have full control of them when made, and the business done entirely in accordance with his direction; he complained that Grover had exposed the whole matter, that he had spoken to Grover about his conduct, and they had had some misunderstanding, and that he intended to cut himself clear of the matter as soon as Mr. Grover would pay him back the money advanced, which witness thought was $165.

The witness said he made his money by his wits; he had made some $10,000 within the last year; he had sold $4000 worth of blank paper to George Mountjoy, of which Sherman got a third; also, another batch for $5000 to a party in New York; first formed Sherman's acquaintance in prison; was confined but a short time; have met Sherman often; the witness had never seen the genuine stamps that were to be imitated; if they had stuck to white paper they would not be present now; he (Sherman) described the stamps as twenty-five cent ones; he also had a dollar stamp, and proposed to engage in the business among tobacco men; Mr. Sherman spoke of John Hart, the printer, and Grover trying to "beat" him; Sherman said he had a proof from the counterfeit die.

Charles A. Edwards sworn—I know Sherman; he told me at one time that he had made some money with Grover at making beer stamps; I was at the time acting as a detective; I have known Sherman about five months; the conversation occurred last October; Sherman stated that he had paid $62 to have the plate made, as his share, and he either wanted to get his money back or see the plate destroyed.

This concluded the testimony, when District Attorney Valentine asked that the prisoner be held to answer for aiding and abetting in the manufacturing and uttering of Government stamps such as are affixed to lager beer casks.

The defendant was held in $5000 bail to answer.

The Training School for Feeble-minded Children, located at Media, in Delaware county, has just issued its seventeenth annual report. The superintendent says:—

"Our family consists of 171 children and patients, from 5 to 40 years of age—the dependence of the oldest classing him as child with the youngest—101 are males and 70 are females; this disproportion of sex among imbeciles having held during the history of this institution, and is sustained by statistics elsewhere. Our corporate name is 'School,' and for 9/2 of our 171 inmates we are essentially a school. It is true that no other place in Pennsylvania, probably, would help their sluggish and clouded reasons to the rudiments of English education, correcting perverted moral and disordered fancies, and training them to habits of virtue and usefulness. Fifty-nine read stories, twelve read simple sentences and words, thirty-four write letters to their friends; writing-books, from rude strokes to neat penmanship, may be exhibited, and drawings that would be creditable to grammar schools; general information is given through conversational and object lessons, and the true teacher labors to communicate lively and impressive knowledge rather than to burden with memorizings of unsubstantial things. Thus ninety-two of one hundred and seventy-one children receive daily instruction, in degree and manner equal to their capacity."

The following statement, appended to the report, shows the operations of the institution during 1869:—

Number of inmates December 31, 1868	180
" " admitted during 1869	55
" " removed during 1869	44
On roll December, 1869	171
Of 44 removed there are	
Deceased	2
Discharged improved	34
" not improved	10
Removed, and in remunerative employment	3

Our 171 inmates are from States as follows:—Massachusetts, 1; New York, 2; New Jersey, 26; Pennsylvania, 129; Delaware, 8; Maryland, 5; Alabama, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Oregon, 1; Cuba, 1.

Number on State Fund of Pennsylvania	75
" " " New Jersey	23
" " " Delaware	8
" City " Philadelphia	11
" Soldiers' Orphan Fund of Pennsylvania	5

Real Estate Sale.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, disposed of the following properties at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day:—

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1233 Hamilton street, lot 14 feet 3 inches by 45 feet	$2200
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1326 Pearl street, lot 15 by 50 feet	1100
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2121 Sharswood street, with three-story brick dwelling on Wright street, lot 14 by 90 feet, subject to ground-rent of $45	1725
Three-story brick dwelling and store, No. 1230 Columbia avenue, lot 16 by 80 feet	1850
Three-story brick dwelling, southwest side of Ridge avenue, below Broad street, lot 71 feet 7½ inches by 66 feet 8 inches, subject to ground-rent of $90 and mortgage of $1500	3200

Piracy.—During Monday night a party of river thieves boarded the schooner Jane C. Patterson, laying on the east side of Smith's Island, and stole therefrom a lot of running lines, a half barrel of flour, the signal lanterns from the rigging, and a silver watch from the cabin. The captain and crew were all aboard of the vessel, locked in the arms of Morpheus, at the time.

Mulish.—A fellow named Edw. Murphy yesterday entered a beer saloon at No. 816 Green street, and being full of "benzine," commenced acting in a disorderly manner. Seeing a servant girl coming up the cellar steps, carrying a box of ashes, he raised his foot and sent girl and ashes to the ground. Ed. was at once arrested and taken before Alderman Massey who held him in $600 bail to answer.

A Hammering.—Mike Cochran yesterday entered a blacksmith shop on Wood street, near Twelfth, and engaged in an altercation with one of the workmen, named "Irish Mike." Words growing plentiful, Cochran seized a sledge-hammer and struck Mike a severe blow on the head. Cochran then fled.

Unsuccessful.—Some time last night thieves entered the coal office of Conroy & Jennings, No. 1508 Washington avenue, and after ransacking the whole place obtained nothing. On their way home they met Officer McCaffrey, upon whom they revenged themselves by administering to him a severe beating.

Large Funeral.—The funeral of Stacy B. Barcroft, aged seventy-six years, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, and was largely attended. Deceased was one of our most prominent citizens, and was well known from his connection with various institutions in our city.

Open Houses.—The police of the Sixth district report this morning the finding open of the doors of No. 2047 Market street and No. 2006 Arch street. Where are our thieves?

A Large Estate.—Theodore Wilson, recently deceased, left an estate valued at about $150.000. Letters of administration have been taken out, and the estate is now being settled up.

Boston Commandery.—This morning a committee of the Knights Templar of Boston waited upon his Honor Mayor Fox and paid their respects to him.

A New Confidence Game.—A man representing himself to be from Richmond, Va., this morning came to the city and stopped at the William Penn Hotel, representing himself as having come for the purpose of buying six horses. He selected two from the William Penn stables, and then went to West Philadelphia and bought four more from a dealer there. The total amount of the bill was about $1800. He did not pay for the horses, but produced a $100 bill and asked the dealer from whom the four horses had been purchased to change it. The dealer found that he had but $80. The man asked for the loan of this amount, and the dealer having confidence in the purchaser of his four horses, let him have it. He put the $80 with the $100 bill in his pocket, and, as might be expected, disappeared. No tidings of him can now be had. The horses remain unsold and uncalled for, their purchase being merely made to gain the confidence of the seller. It is affirmed that this is a new dodge, but whether new or old, it certainly is one that could have been seen through very easily. A little care on the part of the duped would have prevented the occurrence.

A Leak.—The canal boat Fredonia, Captain Kennedy laying in the Schuylkill near the Wire Bridge, sprang a leak early this morning, and was only kept afloat by the immense exertions of the crew, who at length succeeded in patching the hole.

A Wanderer.—A woman, supposed to be insane, was found wandering along the river front last night. Patrolman Myers removed her to the Seventh District Station House.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Prison cases were resumed to-day. John Clowny, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. An officer saw him and two others getting out of the window of a house at Fifty-second and Pear streets, on the 15th of January, and succeeded in arresting this one only. The party had stolen a valuable lot of silver table ware from the house.

James O'Donnell pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing an overcoat, and, being old and a cripple, was sent below for only six months.

John Murphy was charged with the larceny of $150 from a tavern at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. The prosecutor, who keeps the tavern, said that on the night of September 19 he was standing at a desk in his bar-room with the money before him, when the prisoner entered, and asked him to change a five dollar note for him. He stepped around from the desk, leaving the money there, to the counter, and gave the change. The prisoner then reached over the desk for a piece of paper, and walked out, and just as he was passing out the door, two men walked in and called for liquor. At that time the loss of the money was discovered, but no alarm was given until these two men had been attended to and had gone off, and then steps were taken to have the prisoner arrested. Jury out.

Disposition of a Minor.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

In the matter of Fanny Pratt, a minor, on habeas corpus, Judge Allison this morning delivered a decision as follows:—

Rachel Pierce, the great-aunt of Fanny Pratt, asks that the Court will give into her custody the minor, who is nine years old, and whose parents are dead, Jane Ash, to whom the writ is directed, and who is not of the blood of the minor, resists the application upon a request of the mother, who was the surviving parent, that she would take charge of Fanny after her death. This constitutes no legal claim. A mother in Pennsylvania cannot appoint a testamentary guardian for her child. Nor is the indenture of apprenticeship to her valid, because of the want of proper parties.

The claim of Rachel Pierce rests upon her relationship and upon her appointment as guardian by the Orphans' Court of this city. The application for this appointment was made after the writ of habeas corpus had issued, without notice to the respondent, and without communicating to the Court the fact of the pending writ. If this had been done the guardian would not have been appointed until the determination of the question in the Quarter Sessions. Nor would Mrs. Pierce have been allowed to take the office upon herself, she being a Protestant, and the evidence establishing the fact that both father and mother of the child died in the Catholic faith. The act of the 29th of March, 1832, section 5, requires "that persons of the same religious persuasion as the parents of minors shall in all cases be preferred by the Court in their appointment." This principle was embodied in the statute of 12 Anne, C. 3, which was in force in this State; and as early as 1785, in the case of Graham's appeal, 1 Dall. 156, it was held that it controlled the legal discretion of the Orphans' Court in the appointment of guardians. In McCann's appeal, 12 Wright 304, this Court, per Thompson, P. J., is reported to have held that the act of 1832 prohibited the Orphans' Court permitting an orphan over the age of fourteen choosing a guardian who belonged to a denomination of Christians different from that to which the deceased parents belonged. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision, upon the ground that the exercise of the legal discretion which is vested in the Orphans' Court in the appointment of guardians is not the subject of review by a Court of Error, which would seem to imply that the principle had been stated somewhat too strongly by this court. And this is evidently the view of the law entertained in Nicholson's appeal, 3 Harris, 50. The court says the law which forbids the appointment of a guardian whose religious faith differs from that of the parents should be most strictly obeyed wherever it is practicable, for reasons so many and so obvious that they need not be repeated. But it is no cause for discharging one from a trust with which he is already clothed. A guardian can only be removed for mismanagement or misconduct, and certainly a man's religious belief is neither the one nor the other. The Orphans' Court, by the terms of the act, are required to give a preference (other things being equal) to one holding the same faith as the parents held while living, but not to make that consideration override all others. There is a discretion vested in the Orphans' Court, which, when exercised, cannot be reviewed. As Judge Black, in Nicholson's appeal, says, it is to be done whenever it is practicable.

Recognizing this obligation as resting upon the Orphans' Court, I am justified in saying that for this reason Mrs. Pierce would not have received the appointment of guardian if the Court had been advised of the fact that the mother, who was all her life a Catholic, died with the injunction that Fanny should be trained in that faith, and that the father, who, though he was born and grew up a Protestant, before his death was received into the Catholic Church by baptism and communion, and who, by a diary kept by him subsequently, appears to have been regular in the observance of the requirements of that Church, such as attending mass and going to communion.

The proper disposition to be made of this case is to suggest to the respondent that application be made by her to the Orphans' Court to vacate the appointment of guardian improvidently made, which was obtained by withholding from the Court information that ought to have been communicated, so that an intelligent discretion might have been exercised, and the law respected and carried into effect.

In Nicholson's appeal the Court say a guardian can only be removed for mismanagement or misconduct, but this relates only to causes of complaint against the guardian, such as is contemplated by the act of Assembly—abusing or neglecting his trust. Above all this, there is a power vested in every Court to protect itself; to correct its own mistakes; to retrieve itself from the consequences of action based on a statement not in accordance with the facts, or upon the withholding of information material to the question to be decided. We have gone so far as to open a decree of divorce after the death of one of the parties, for reasons analagous in principle, and which was sustained by the Supreme Court; and we have no doubt of the power of the Orphans' Court to review what it has done, and to set aside its own decree, if it be necessary by so doing to vindicate itself and carry into effect the law of the land.

If the present guardian shall be removed, the way will be open for the appointment of a person of the same religious persuasion with that of the parents of Fanny Pratt, to whose custody she can be awarded, who would be entitled to the control of her person and the care of her education and religious training. This of course would not give to the guardian any rights in this respect different from those which the law recognizes. He would at all times be under the control of the Orphans' Court, whose jurisdiction extends to and embraces the appointment, control, removal and discharge of guardians. For sufficient cause the child may be taken away from him and given to an entire stranger; and this may be done with the child of a parent in full life, but it is every way desirable that the guardian should exercise the functions and perform the duties of his office, unless the strongest reasons exist to the contrary.

Until further order, Fanny Pratt is remanded to the custody of Jane Ash, to abide the final disposition of the pending question

Mr. Coxe for the writ; Mr. Elcock, contra.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

New Secretary of the Senate.

Banks Neutrality Movement.

Funding and Tariff Bills.

The Diplomatic Appropriations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretaryship of the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, March 23.—The Senate held a caucus this morning to take into consideration the propriety of electing a new Secretary of the Senate, in place of Gorham, the present incumbent. A committee was appointed to examine into Gorham's conduct and report to a future caucus.

The Neutrality Resolution.

On the vote on Banks' neutrality resolution, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Orth, Ambler, and Willard voted in the negative.

Messrs Orth, Ambler, Willard, and Myers, on a motion to substitute Morton's Senate bill, voted in the affirmative, and will present that bill as a minority report.

The Funding and the Tariff Bills.

The Ways and Means Committee had the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency before them to-day on the Funding bill. Most of the time was devoted to a consideration of amendments to the Tariff bill. Definite action was not had on the Funding bill. Butler, Garfield, and Cox are on the Speaker's list for speeches on the Tariff bill.

American Commerce.

Henry R. Edmunds, D. S. Stetson, Philip Fitzgerald, and J. W. Everman, of Philadelphia, were before the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce to-day, to oppose the proposition of pilots to strike from Lynch's bill the section against compulsory pilotage. These gentlemen appeared in the interest of ship owners, and represented that the pilo'age fee system has become oppressive to shipping interests, and should be curbed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, March 23.—The Vice-President presented the joint resolutions of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, asking for authority to raise two regiments of cavalry to operate against the Indians. Referred.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of General W. S. Rosecrans, representing that while Minister in Mexico he became acquainted particularly with the resources of that country and with its necessities in the way of telegraphs and railroads, and asking for an incorporation to transact business there not inconsistent with the United States or international law. Referred.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to establish a port of entry at Vallejo, California. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to promote the civilization of the Indians, and prepare them for the rights of citizenship. The substitute for the bill reported yesterday from the committee was read and passed.

A motion to reconsider the bill was entered by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Drake called up the joint resolution concerning colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, relating to States which shall not, before the passage of this bill, have complied with the conditions of the act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges, for the admission into such colleges of all persons without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Bayard objected to the immediate passage of the bill, in view of its importance.

Mr. Schurz remarked that a colored man having been admitted to a seat in the Senate, he could not see any grounds for excluding him from an agricultural college.

Mr. Drake, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Thurman, relative to the conditions to be performed by the States, stated that the bill had no reference to any State which had received this agricultural scrip and had by legislative acts signified its compliance with the original conditions.

Mr. Thurman opposed the bill, and the morning hour expiring during his remarks, it was laid over till the next morning hour.

House.

Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill to pension the widow of General Mower. Referred.

Mr. Price introduced a bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes. Referred.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Cleveland presented the resolutions of the Jersey City Common Council and of the Bergen Board of Aldermen in favor of making Jersey City a port of entry.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire and report as to the expediency of adopting a rule that the previous question shall not be seconded on any bill or resolution before the House until two hours' consideration and debate have been had thereon, unless by three-fourths of the members present. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the expenditure of the $100,000 appropriated in 1867 for the colonization of the freedmen. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes also presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts for the free importation of lead.

The Sutro tunnel case then came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. Strickland, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, supported the report of that committee adversely to the bill.

Mr. Kerr also sustained the report, and called attention to the fact that the minority of the committee consisted of but one member.

Mr. Sargent—The act which was sought to be neutralized by the bill favored by the minority had been passed at the request of the miners of Nevada, and of the Senators and Representatives and of the people of Nevada.

The identical law had been drafted by the hand of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and had been supported by the whole Congressional delegation from that State. In reply to the charge of extortion on the miners, he said that not a farthing was required of them until the tunnel should be constructed, and until they should derive advantage from it. In other words, entire obligation was strictly reciprocal, and therefore the presumption that there was injustice or monopoly in this thing struck him as being far-fetched and poorly founded.

Mr. Woodward also supported the report of the committee, arguing that the proper course was to leave the parties to their legal rights, to be adjudicated by the courts.

Mr. Blair also sustained the action of the committee and attributed the opposition to it to the influence of the Bank of California, which he described as the most gigantic monopoly in the United States, as permeating the whole Pacific coast, as having had power enough to thrust out the greenback currency from the entire coast, and as having waved its hand over the Comstock lode and ordered Sutro away.

Mr. Biggs, a member of the Mining Committee, also sustained its action and characterized the bill proposed as an outrage on the rights of Sutro and his company.

Mr. Sargent, the minority member of the committee, paid a compliment to the artistic manner in which lobbying in the case on the part of Sutro had been carried on. It elicited his full admiration.

Even if he were a minority of the committee he would remind the House that he was the only member on the committee from a gold and silver-mining State. Its chairman had so little regard for the interests of the miners, numbering hundreds of thousands of citizens, and who had expended hundreds of millions of dollars in their business, as to speak of them yesterday as "squatters," a term of reproach only applied among miners to those who "jump" the claims of others. As to the Bank of California he had never had any business connected with it; never received any favor from it, and never expected any. Every scoundrel from California who wanted to get a scheme through Congress resorted to abuse of the Bank of California as the best means of carrying out his project. He did not think that it looked well for those gentlemen who had last summer accepted the hospitalities of the officers of that institution, who eat at their tables and rode in their carriages, to come here and abuse them.

Mr. Axtell supported the position of his colleague, Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Kelley supported the action of the committee, and eulogized Adolph Sutro as one whose name would live as a man of genius while the names of those now legislating on the subject would be forgotten, or only known to some student of parliamentary history.

This tunnel was as essential to the lives of miners as better regulations were essential in the coal mines of his own State. It was therefore a national rather than a local question, and the miners, the men who worked the pick and shovel, were standing by Adolph Sutro and sustaining him.

Mr. Ferriss, chairman of the committee, closed the discussion in an argument in defense of the action of the committee.

FROM EUROPE.

The War in South America.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Lisbon, March 23.—Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant. A commercial panic was prevailing at Buenes Ayres. Several failures had occurred, and it was supposed others would follow.

Napoleon's Letter.

Paris, March 23.—The Emperor's letter to Emile Ollivier is warmly applauded by the Orleanists. The *Journal des Debats* (Opposition organ) accepts it as a restoration of the parliamentary regime.

Ship News.

Queenstown, March 23.—The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived last evening.

Southampton, March 23.—The steamship Union, from New York, arrived here this morning; the Rhein, from Havana, last night; and the Weser, from New York, this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbing the Mails.

St. Louis, March 23.—Lafayette Burns, of Syracuse, and James W. Long, of Brunswick, both postmasters, have been sentenced by the United States District Court at Jefferson City to ten years in the penitentiary for taking money from letters.

Pacific Railroad Travel.

Boston, March 23.—C. W. Meade, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, sent to the treasurer in this city a despatch, dated Omaha, March 23, in which he says:—"Our trains are running regularly and have not been delayed by snow during the last thirty days."

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Williamsburg.

New York, March 23.—An entire block of buildings on Grand street, Williamsburg, was burned this morning. They were mostly small wooden structures, and though the loss to the owners and occupants is severe, yet their removal is a real benefit to the city.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market is becoming daily less active, and recently the speculative interest has been transferred to the stock market. In the absence of sales for the short account the volume of business has been largely decreased, as shown by the clearances, which now average less than forty millions each day.

"The under tone of the market, however, is firm. The extreme range of the price to-day was from 112⅛ to 112⅜, the transactions at the latter figure occurring in small amounts towards the close of street business. The reports from Washington were not sensational enough to make any decided impression, but what little influence they did exert was to strengthen prices. They announce the feeling of the House to be in favor of funding the debt at the rate of four and a half per cent. for all the bonds; also that Senator Sumner's Specie Payment and Resumption bill has been 'killed' by the Finance Committee; and further, that Senator Banks' resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans has the assent of only one member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"Holders of gold paid four to five per cent. to have their balances carried over. An exceptional transaction was recorded at two per cent. for carrying.

"There was a shade more activity in money to-day, and while the general business was at four to five per cent. on Government and stock collaterals there were numerous transactions at six per cent. where the securities pledged were miscellaneous stocks. The increased activity is due to the increasing volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange, the buying movement leading to a more widespread engagement of money. The banks report the outward movement of currency as very light in comparison to what was anticipated at this season.

"There is a good demand for commercial paper, with the preference for prime acceptances running from sixty days to four months. Six months paper is hardly salable, except at a large concession in rates of discount. For the grades first mentioned the rate ranges from seven to nine per cent. Single names are more irregular, and range from eight to eighteen per cent.

"The suspension of a dry goods commission house in Leonard street and another firm in the city is announced. No statement is given of liabilities. Their embarrassment is attributed to over advances on consignments from the Eastern mills.

"The light supply of commercial bills rendered foreign exchange strong. To-day the market was rather active, and closed firm on the basis of 108½ for sixty days and 109⅛ for sight sterling."

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 23.—Cotton heavy and lower; middling uplands 22¾c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat less firm; Pennsylvania, $1 28@1 30. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 93@94c.; white, 92@93c. Oats quiet at 56c. Rye steady at $1. Mess Pork steady at $26 50@27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 14¾@15c.; clear do., 15¾@16c.; hams, 19@20. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whisky quiet at 98@99c. for wood and iron bound; no sales.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 23.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat less firm; Pennsylvania, $1 28@1 30. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 93@94c.; white, 92@93c. Oats quiet at 56c. Rye steady at $1. Mess Pork steady at $26 50@27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 14¾@15c.; clear do., 15¾@16c.; hams, 19@20. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whisky quiet at 98@99c. for wood and iron bound; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 1st mt	98⅛	200 sh Leh N St	60d 32
279 sh Penna R	56⅛	200 sh Read	s10. 48⅛
24 sh C & Am R	s 116	100 do	48⅛
1 sh Leh V R	54⅞	200 do	b5. 48⅛
10 do	55	100 do	60d. 48⅛
110 do	b5. 55	100 do	b30. 48⅛
48 do	2d. 55	100 do	b5. 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s. New	101¾	100 sh Read	s10 wn 48 3-16
$1000 N Pa 7s	90	100 do	48⅛
$1000 C & At 2 mt	83	100 sh O C & A R	s. 41⅜
3 sh Leh N St	31⅜		

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Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
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Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Parliament.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the House of Lords.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, March 23.—In the House of Lords last evening, the coinage bill passed through committee, and the consolidated fund bill was read a second time. The House adjourned without transacting any further important business.

The House of Commons.

In the Commons, Gladstone denied, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in the Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Bright had offered to retrocede the Rock of Gibraltar to Spain. The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up. The debate was resumed by Mr. Downing, of Cork, who denounced the press clause. He thought the bill, with that clause retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr. Manners censured the supineness of the Government in Irish affairs.

Messrs. Digby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock, and other members from Ireland participated in the debate.

Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question, in order to prescribe coercive measures.

Mr. Whalley held, in a short speech, that Popery was the author of all Irish sorrows.

Mr. Bryan, member for Kilkenny, objected to the powers intrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannic and dangerous.

The Right Hon. Chicester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had abdicated its functions in Ireland or encouraged illusions, as had been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism. Criminal results were the same, though acts themselves were different.

The Government acted only under a sense of danger, yet it did not mature upon premature and inadequate proscription. Agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because heretofore it had been without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with England for exporting to them a multitude of malcontents, so restive under all restraints.

It was good policy to isolate the class committing agrarian and political violence, and to draw moral strength to the Government by weaning from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathizing with assassins. Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but effective.

Mr. Gladstone closed the debate. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official perhaps was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the tone of the discussion might be classified under three heads—first, criticism of the bill itself; second, criticism of the Government; and third, criticism of the motives for introducing the bill. The state of Ireland, so far as ordinary crime was concerned, was satisfactory, but agrarianism, however, was rampant. He took this occasion to deny the responsibility of much that had been attributed to him.

His sentiments towards Ireland had been widely misrepresented. He admitted the injustice of legislating for exceptional cases, but it was wrong longer to withhold the law of reform. A strong sense of its necessity alone prompted the present measure. Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so, evil would soon vanish, and Parliament might resume that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to